The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1132—Vol. XXVII.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED ....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

The following are MEMBERS of the MINING EXCHANGE:—

W. Bawden.	J. Herron.	J. J. Reynolds, Jun.
T. Bensusan.	Jehu Hitchins.	H. B. Rye.
C. Best, jun.	W. Michell.	George Spratley.
W. Birdsey.	G. Moore.	T. P. Thomas.
F. E. Blyth.	J. H. Murchison.	J. S. Tripp.
J. B. Brenchley.	T. Painter.	W. Ward.
P. Clay.	J. B. Pike.	Watson and Cuell.
Thos. Field.	Powell and Cooke.	P. Watson.
W. C. Foulkes.		N. P. WATSON, Hon. Sec.

Spread Eagle-court, Finch-lane, May 1, 1857.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.

Lists of such mines as Mr. Crofts considers at this moment eligible for investment, or speculation, in dividend, proximate dividend, and progressive, furnished on application.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES; and begs to refer to his *Weekly Mining Review*, published every Friday.

FOR SALE, at market prices, SHARES in the undermentioned DIVIDEND MINES:—

5 Alfred Consols, £21.	1 North Roskear, £105.	25 Treweths.
1 Bosecan.	5 Par Consols.	1 United Mines.
1 Buller.	1 Providence.	1 West Seton.
2 Carn Brea.	1 South Caradon.	1 West Damsel.
1 Condurrow.	1 South Frances, £10 div. on the 5th.	1 Wheal Basset.
5 Ding Dong.		5 Kitty (Lelant).
1 Devon Consols.	50 St. Day, 29s. 6d.	10 Tincroft.

Also, under quoted prices:—

10 North Basset.	5 Balnoon.	10 Hingston Down.
5 West Basset.	20 Ludcott.	20 Great Vor.
25 Drake Walls.	50 Great Hewas.	10 Great Wh. Busy, £6¼.
40 Cather. & Jane, 10s. 6d.	5 Cook's Kitchen, £4¼.	25 Zion.
		5 East Rose, £9¼.

Apply to James B. Brenchley, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

PURCHASES and SALES effected in every description of MINING, RAILWAY, BANK, and OTHER SHARES.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

GREAT DOWGAS MINE—CAE-CYNON.—FOR SALE, ONE HUNDRED SHARES in each of the above MINES, for which no reasonable offer will be refused.—Apply to J. B. Brenchley, 11, Royal Exchange.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, frequently advance in price 500 per cent., or more.

PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, having 12 years' experience in every department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. Peter Watson, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.

Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Commission 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.

57, Threadneedle-street, London, May 1, 1857.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE by Mr. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.:—25 West Polberro, £1; 10 Carnyorth, £5¾; 50 Buller and Basset United, £3½; 10 Providence, £87½; 20 Spearne Consols, £4; 10 Trelyon, £18; 22 Charlotte, £4; 5 Wheal Kitty (Lelant), £19¼; 10 Wheal Wrey, £7¾; 14 Bell and Lanarth, £3½; 50 Great Hewas, 21s.; 190 Midland, 2s. 6d.; 18 Wheal Morgan; 10 Pendeen. £1¾; 15 Stray Park, £4½; 100 East Providence, £1½; 5 Wheal Edward, £4¾; 20 South Ellen, £5; 100 Guskus; 5 North Frances, £17; 4 East Basset; 100 Chancellorsville, 9s. 6d.; 5 Margaret, £75; 2 Cargoll; 250 Castell, 8s.; 150 Catherine and Jane; 4 Herward; 3 South Caradon, £332½; 10 Wheal Margery, £16¼; 2 St. Ives Consols, £187½; 20 Ludcott, 30s.; 50 Queen of Dart, £3; 50 St. Day United, £1¾; 10 West Ting Tang, 10s.; 15 Bryntail, £2½; 2 West Seton, £345; 10 East Margaret, £9¼; 5 Par Consols, £22½; 10 West Fowey, £9½; 7 Craddock Moor, £44; 5 Gonamena, &c.

Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investment should act only on the most reliable information.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market prices, and at moderate commission. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker.

36, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

MR. F. LISABÉ, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, OFFICE, 2, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

Mr. Lisabé, may be CONSULTED personally, or by letter. His long experience in Ireland will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining and other speculations in that country.

INVESTMENTS.—Mr. G. J. POUCHEE, STOCK and SHARE BROKER, having facilities for obtaining RELIABLE and EARLY INFORMATION on all points connected with the various undertakings in RAILWAYS, MINES, &c., can at all times point out to investors the SAFEST and most PROFITABLE SECURITIES for the employment of capital.

PURCHASES and SALES EFFECTED at the usual commission.

1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

GEORGE SPRATLEY begs to inform his friends that there are now some half-a-dozen MINES, in which a great ADVANCE IN PRICE is certain during the year. Those about to invest should look to the MINES, and not too much to the Share List, and depend upon it success is certain.

List of prices and information given, personally or by letter.

Business transacted in every description of Mining, Railway, Bank, Gas, and Insurance Shares.—15, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MINING ENGINEERS FOR IRELAND.—Messrs. BOUNDY and SMITH, 18, ST. ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN, undertake to SURVEY, VALUE, and REPORT upon all descriptions of MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY, PREPARING PLANS and SECTIONS of same, and the ORGANISATION of ASSOCIATIONS for working mines under the Limited Liability Act.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in all ENGLISH and FOREIGN MINES, and other SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect to Dividend-paying and Progressive Mines.

MR. E. GOMPERS IS A BUYER OF—

1 Buller, £380.	200 Gawton, 15s.	50 Harriett, 14s.
100 Sortridge, 31s. 3d.	100 Pendeen, £1¾.	2 Mary Ann, £45.
5 Gonamena.	5 Wheal Ellen, £2½.	200 Chancellorsville, 9s.
5 Rosewarne, £42½.	100 Hawkmoor, 10s.	100 Lady Bertha.
5 Par Consols.	20 Ludcott.	100 Silver Brook.

Is a SELLER of—

2 Wheal Margaret.	50 Devon and Courtenay.	20 Great Alfred, £6½.
20 Hingston Down, £3¾.	25 Devon Buller, 15s.	75 Edward, £4¾.
2 Balnoon.	20 Wheal Zion.	5 East Wheal Rose, £9.

3, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street.

HENRY GOULD SHARP IS INSTRUCTED TO SELL—

2 Providence, £90.	7 East Wheal Rose, £9.	30 Wheal Grylls.
50 Lady Bertha, 13s. 3d.	50 East Providence, 16s.	20 Bryntail, £2¾.
30 North Basset, £21¼.	120 Buller and Bertha. 10s.	1 Cargoll, £15¼.
15 Buller and Basset.	10 Hingston Down, £4½.	5 Wheal Emma, £8¼.
50 Pedn-an-drea, 21s. 6d.	5 Great Sheba, £3¾.	30 Queen of Dart, £2¾.
20 Great Wheal Vor, £9¼.	1 Wh. Margaret, £73½.	130 West Polberro, £1.
30 Pendeen, 30s.	10 Great Alfred, £6¾.	35 Severn, 12s. 6d.

Henry Gould Sharp is instructed to BUY—

15 Balnoon, £3¼.	10 Marke Valley, £1¾.	50 Hawkmoor, 11s.
1 Rosewarne Uni., £40¼.	2 Craddock Moor, £39¼.	50 Tolvadden, £2.
5 So. Caren Brea, £6¼.	2 South Garras, £20½.	5 Clijah and Wentworth.
2 Botallack, £344½.	1 Ding Dong, £20¼.	26 East Falmouth.

All country buying and selling orders will be punctually attended to.

Offices, 2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

George Moore will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, subject to COMMISSION as at foot:—

5 Alfred Consols, £21.	5 Par Consols, £23.	5 West Basset, £29.
25 Drake Walls, £2¾.	1 Rosewarne Unis., £43.	5 Wh. Kitty (Lel.), £19.
3 Herodsfoot, £6¾.	20 Sortridge Cons., £1¾.	1 Wh. Margaret, £72½.
25 Nant. & Penrh., 31s. 6d.	25 Trewetha, £2 17s. 6d.	3 Wh. Trelawny, £24½.

The above are all dividend-paying mines, and many of them selling at prices worthy the immediate attention of capitalists who *prefer* receiving dividends to paying calls.

10 Balnoon, £6¼.	10 Great Alfred, all calls	5 North Frances, £16.
5 Cook's Kitchen, 83s. 6d.	paid, £7.	20 Wheal Edward, £4¼.
1 Craddock Moor, £15.	25 Great Hewas, 22s. 6d.	25 Wheal Grenville, £1¼.
20 East Alfred, £3.	20 Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d.	1 Wheal Margery, £16¾.

The above are all good progressive mines, containing the elements of success—viz., good management and locality,—and many of them will considerably advance in price during the ensuing year.

NORTH DOWNS.—George Moore will SELL any part of 100 shares at £1¼, or BUY any part at £1.

George Moore will BUY or SELL any shares at the following charges:—

For shares under	£1	0	0	each, 0s. 6d. per share.
Above £1	0	0, and under	2	0 0 each, 1s. 0d. per share.
Above 2	0	0, and under	5	0 0 each, 1s. 6d. per share.
Above 5	0	0, and under	10	0 0 each, 2s. 6d. per share.
Above 10	0	0, 1¼ per cent.		

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER; and will allow any purchaser of undoubted respectability to have shares registered, and receive certificates of same, previous to payment.

MR. J. J. REYNOLDS has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and numerous connections in the mining districts of Cornwall and Devon, that, having removed from No. 21, Threadneedle-street, to more desirable offices at 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, he has TAKEN his son, J. B. REYNOLDS, into PARTNERSHIP; and that in future his BUSINESS of STOCK, RAILWAY, and MINING SHAREBROKER, will be conducted under the firm of J. J. REYNOLDS and SON.

Embracing the opportunity thus afforded, Mr. J. J. Reynolds returns his warmest thanks for past favours and the confidence reposed in him during the several years he has been in business in London, and solicits a continuance of them towards himself and his son, whose united exertions will always be guided by the interest of those who may entrust them with their orders for the purchase or sale of stocks or shares.

In seeking to extend their sphere of usefulness in this department of public business, Messrs. J. J. Reynolds and Son beg to inform the mining interest that it is their intention to publish a List of the Market Prices of Stocks and Shares in Government, Bank, Railway, Mining, and other securities, which may be had on personal application, or by post. The proprietors of mining properties will find this an excellent medium for placing their several properties before the public.

1, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C., May 1, 1857.

MR. JOS. JAS. REYNOLDS, Jun., 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS and SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Being in constant communication with the most skilful agents in all parts, Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., is always in a position to give reliable information and advice to his clients and friends who may favour him with orders.

FOR SALE.

25 St. Day United, 30s.	20 Nant. and Penrh., 35s.	3 North Crofty, £5¾.
1 West Wh. Seton, £325.	25 Vale of Towy, 17s. 6d.	5 Balnoon, £5¼.
1 South Frances, £330.	5 West Stray Park, £6¼.	50 Cather. and Jane, 10s. 3d
1 United Mines, £205.	50 So. Condurrow, 9s. 9d.	5 North Frances, £16½.
1 North Roskear, £110.	10 South Bog, £8.	1 Carn Brea, £55.
5 Alfred Consols, £21¼.	10 East Alfred, £3½.	3 Camborne Vean, £9½.
1 East Tolgus, £52½.	25 West Grenville, 5s. 6d.	

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING SHARE DEALERS, &c., 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

3 Alfred Consols, £21.	15 Great Vor, £5¾.	20 St. Day Unit., 28s. 9d.
1 Basset.	20 Great Hewas, 22s. 9d.	5 Trebarvah, £2 15s.
15 Bryntail, £2 1s. 6d.	5 Great Alfred, £6 18s. 9d.	10 Trewetha, £2 18s. 9d.
6 Butterdon, £2¾.	5 Herodsfoot, £7 5s.	5 Tincroft, £4 15s.
5 Boiling Well.	10 Lelant Consols, £3 15s.	1 United Mines.
1 Cefn Brwyno, £45.	3 North Basset, £21¾.	20 Vale of Towy, 18s. 9d.
50 Carnewas, 5s. 9d.	20 North Downs. 25s.	1 West Caradon, £165.
15 Cwm Sebon.	50 Okel Tor, £2½.	5 Wh. Kitty (Lel.), £19¼.
60 College Mines, 4s. 6d.	2 Par Consols, £23¼.	5 Wheal Uny, £5¼.
2 Clijah and Wentworth.	1 Providence.	1 Wh. Mary Ann, £46¾.
10 Drake Walls, £2 19s. 6d.	5 Porkellis Unit., £6¾.	1 Trelawny, £25½.
30 Dyffryn Castell, 9s. 9d.	10 Pedn-an-drea, 27s. 6d.	5 Wh. Wrey, £7 13s. 9d.
10 East Buller, £1 17s. 6d.	5 Sortridge Con., 33s. 9d.	5 Wh. Grenville, 27s. 9d.
3 East Wheal Rose.	1 South Caradon, £340.	5 Wheal Edward, £4¾.
20 East Russell, 12s. 9d.	20 So. Condurrow, 5s. 6d.	20 Wheal Harriett, 14s.
10 Forest.	1 South Frances.	3 Wh. Margaret, £73½.
1 Grambler & St. Aubyn, £112½.	15 So. Goriand, £3 17s. 6d.	3 West Basset, £31.
	10 St. Aub. & Grylls, £4¾.	5 Wheal Charlotte, £3¾.

Mr. Herron recommends the following mines at the present market prices:—Wheal Trelawny, Wheal Margaret, Herodsfoot, Wheal Mary Ann, Kitty (Lelant), Vale of Towy, Alfred Consols, West Caradon, South Caradon, South Gorland, Drake Walls, Grambler and St. Aubyn.

A list of mines, similar to the above, has been published by Mr. Herron for some weeks past, as desirable for investment; and notwithstanding speculation has been checked by the great scarcity of money, the prices of those mines have been sustained and upon the whole improved, thus showing that not only were they well selected, but that Mr. Herron has acquired some little knowledge of his profession.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, May 1, 1857.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—

25 Duke of Cornwall, £3.	25 Great Wheal Busy, £6¾.
100 Porkellis United, £6½.	100 Wheal Harriett, 15s.
35 Trewetha, £3.	3 Wheal Clinton, £12.
1 East Rose, £9.	20 Tehidy, £2¾.
50 Wheal Glynn, £1¾.	2 Wheal Margaret, £75.

100 East Frongoch, 5s.

Apply, Charles Best, jun., Sharebroker, and Dealer in Mine Shares, 24, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.—Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, AND ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

Orders for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINE SHARES, MINING MATERIALS, &c., promptly attended to.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER AND GENERAL DEALER, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MINING OFFICES.—Mr. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE.

MR. F. E. BLYTH, 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, TRANSACTS BUSINESS both in the PURCHASE and SALE of all DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, at the market prices.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

SECURE INVESTMENTS.—Mr. REGINALD HORLEY, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, will be happy to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS, and all those who may favour him with their business, on the safest mode of INVESTING their CAPITAL in permanently dividend-paying securities, and will endeavour to caution them against embarking in those fraudulent schemes which involve such disastrous results as have attended the recent bank failures. Mining operations carefully watched, and faithfully represented. Business transacted in the English funds, at 1-16th per cent. Country correspondents promptly communicated with. A weekly Official List of Prices sent gratis, if required.

R. Horley, Sworn Broker, 48, Threadneedle-street.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

SOLE MAKERS TO THE

LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS, And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and strength; and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of wire rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

SIX HUNDRED SHARES IN BALLYMONEEN COPPER AND SULPHUR MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), WICKLOW, IRELAND.

MR. C. WARTON is directed peremptorily to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Wednesday, the 6th May, at One for Half-past One precisely, in lots, SIX HUNDRED SHARES, of £2 each, in the above mining company, duly registered under the Limited Liability Act.

Particulars of Messrs. Hoppe and Boyle, solicitors, Sun-court, Cornhill; and of Mr. C. Warton, 7, Union-court, Old Broad-street (removed from Threadneedle-st.)

FOR SALE, TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINES, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, WITH THE ENGINES AND ALL OTHER MACHINERY, &c.

MR. C. WARTON is directed to SUBMIT to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Wednesday, the 13th May, at One for Half-past One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the valuable SETT known as the TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINES, with all the ENGINES, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., thereto belonging.

Particulars of which may be had of Capt. John Prince, on the mine; at the Mart; of Mr. Wm. Nicholson, 57, Old Broad-street; and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer, &c., 7, Union-court, Old Broad-street.—London, May 1, 1857.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, CITY.

Mr. J. R. Pike will be happy to advise capitalists about to invest in mines, either for investment or speculation.

A daily price list of business done in the Mining Exchange forwarded on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.—Friday, May 1, 1857.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.

N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. WILLIAM MICHELL CONTINUES to DEAL in ALL DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES, at exceedingly close prices. Cash given in exchange for transfers to all well-known parties; and parties of respectability can have shares registered previous to payment.

Money advanced on Mining Shares.

3, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, May 1, 1857.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE in the SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 4, AUSTINFRIARS, CITY.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS, SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

MESSRS. J. AND C. CARKEEK, MINING SHARE DEALERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, from their long practical knowledge of mining, desire to state that they are at all times enabled to FURNISH the BEST INFORMATION as to the prospects, &c., of CORNISH MINES in general; and by keeping well advised those friends who may be pleased to entrust them with such business is a course which cannot fail to be satisfactory. Mines inspected.

Camborne, Cornwall, April 28, 1857.

MINING INVESTMENT.—THOMAS ROACH, No. 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, begs to state that he continues to DEAL and to TRANSACT BUSINESS on COMMISSION in all legitimate and *bona fide* MINING PROPERTY. Sixteen years' practical knowledge of mining, succeeded by six years' constant experience in the London Share Market, justifies him in offering advice for the guidance of shareholders and those desirous to invest.

British mining, judiciously treated, is a most successful branch of English commerce; and, although Thomas Roach does not pretend to foretell the result of particular mines, yet, judging from position and prospects, coupled with the earliest and most reliable information from every locality, he is always enabled to offer with confidence shares in dividend mines, and those of a progressive and promising character.

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES.—Capt. JAMES ROACH (Manager of the Bryntail Mines, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire) OFFERS HIMSELF to INSPECT and REPORT upon MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY in any part of North and South Wales. Twenty years successive application in mines of all descriptions, enable him to impart sound judgment to those who may avail themselves of his services.—Feb. 13, 1857.

TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN MINING.—To be sold, or worked in company, an extensive and RICH GOLD FIELD, having a plentiful supply of water and timber; in an excellent climate, situated in New Granada, South America, which has cost the owner thereof £2583 sterling. A working capital of £500 will put the property in full order, and make the first washing! This being a *bona fide* concern applicants will please give proper addresses, without which no notice will be taken. Address "Pagarita," *Mining Journal* Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

CLARENDON MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE SHARES in this undertaking TO BE DISPOSED OF. Nett cash price, 3s. 9d. per share.—Apply, by letter, to "F. C.," J. Davies and Co., advertising agents, 1, Finch-lane, City.

EAST ALFRED SHARES.—TO BE SOLD, TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE in the above kindly mine.—Apply, by letter, to Mr. Potter, 8, Bordesly-street, Birmingham. Also, a FEW WHEAL MARGARET.

EIGHTY GREAT ALFRED AND TWO HUNDRED EAST ALFRED SHARES FOR SALE. The above to be sold for any reasonable offer.—Apply, by letter only, addressed to "V. T.," 3, Falcon-street, City.

MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—An excellent 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 10½ ft. in the shaft, with two boilers 26 tons; new three years ago.

A 46 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with cast-iron axle and sockets two sweep rods, and balance-bob, complete. J. J. GUMMOE.

St. Austell, Feb. 28, 1857.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.

Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT.	WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,	

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

WEST CARADON MINE.—A FULL SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. Murchison's QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is NOW READY. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. Murchison's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—A SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. Murchison's QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is NOW READY. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. Murchison's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—A SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. Murchison's QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is NOW READY. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling. To be obtained at Mr. Murchison's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

ALFRED CONSOLS.	WEST ROSEWARNE UNITED.
GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.	ROSEWARNE AND HERLAND.
EAST WHEAL ALFRED.	PROVIDENCE MINES.
WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.	SOUTH CARADON.
BOTALLACK.	WEST CARADON.
WHEAL MARGERY.	CRADDOCK MOOR.
ROSEWARNE UNITED.	WEST DAMSEL.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE (or South Bedford).

SPECIAL REPORTS, just made from careful inspections of the above mines, will be found in Mr. Murchison's QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is NOW READY; the REVIEW also contains Full Particulars of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Tables of the Dividends paid in the past Quarter, and in the Years 1855 and 1856. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. Murchison's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

THE PIEDMONTESE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each.
5s. per share payable on application, and the remainder on allotment.
Royalty One-Fifteenth.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Lord CHARLES P. CLINTON, Lowndes-square, Hyde-park.
NICHOLAS HARVEY, Esq., 12, Haymarket; and Hayle, Cornwall.
CHARLES HENEAGE, Esq., 3, Cadogan-place, Belgrave-square.
CHARLES T. THOMPSON, Esq., M.D., 42, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Joseph J. W. Watson, Esq., Ph.D., F.G.S., C.E., &c.
BANKERS—Sir William B. Call, Marten, and Co., 25, Old Bond-street.
SOLICITOR—W. W. Fisher, Esq., 3, King-street, Cheapside.
BROKERS—Messrs. Smith and Binney, 5, Angel-court.
SECRETARY—Mr. J. D. Brunton.

OFFICES,—5, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

It is proposed to establish a company, under the Limited Liability Act, to work certain most valuable concessions of copper and silver-lead mines, situate in the Val d'Osella, Piedmont, and the Canton Tessin, Switzerland.

These concessions comprise a surface extent of nearly seven English miles, and are held in perpetuity under the Governments of Sardinia and the Canton Tessin.

They are traversed by numerous metallic veins and lodes of extraordinary dimensions, richness, and continuity, including some deposits of ore which can scarcely be equalled by any known examples in other parts of the world.

The properties have been very carefully examined by Dr. J. J. W. Watson, an abstract of whose able and elaborate report accompanies this statement.

It is to be particularly remarked, that in these mines there is a complete absence of speculation in the enterprise, the business of exploration is finished, and that the minerals have been found and can now be extracted in large quantities; whilst, from the mode of their deposition, the works already completed and at present in progress render the extraction of the ores entirely free from the risk and uncertainty which ordinarily attend mining operations.

Levels have been driven, and a considerable quantity of high percentage copper and silver-lead ores raised from the present workings; by which experience has also been gained, clearly indicating the course to be pursued with regard to future operations.

The concessionnaires have obtained all the necessary rights from the respective governments, and have incurred large expenditure in making roads, and in exploring and developing the mining ground, so as fully to demonstrate and place beyond all doubt the value of the properties, and the existence of an unusual concurrence of practical advantages for effecting a rapid and successful exploitation.

The concessions have been conveyed to the company for the consideration of 20,000 fully paid-up shares and £3000 in money, of which £1000, as deposit upon the purchase, has been already paid; and an agreement has been made to pay £2000 in two months, £1000 in five months, and £1000 in eight months.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, may be obtained, and copies of the engineer's report, as well as a map showing the exact position of the mines, may be seen at the offices, 5, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.; and at the brokers, who will receive deposits and applications for shares.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF JOSEPH J. W. WATSON, Esq., PH.D., F.G.S., C.E., &c.

COPPER MINES.

MAGIANDONA.—The ordinary thickness of the mineralised portion of the veins in this mine is from 6 to 7 ft. The veins are almost vertical, and are mineralised with one-half to two-thirds of copper pyrites.

In one of the galleries, which is situate 150 yards above the valley, the lode encloses a vein or "zone" of copper ore, varying from 10 to 22 in. in thickness, and yielding an assay of 30 to 35 per cent. of fine metal.

NIBIO.—The exploring works have already discovered upwards of 20 well-defined and important veins in this concession, the most of which have a mean thickness of 5 yards at the surface, although their is a junction of five lodes to form one vein, which at a certain point attains the enormous breadth of 22 yards 2 feet 3 in., and is mineralised, as far as has yet been discovered, to the extent of at least one-fifth of its bulk, with rich copper ore. The veins may all be followed to, and beyond, the limits of the concession.

The produce of these two mines, directly that the exploitation commences, will average 30 tons per month, yielding a profit of at least £500. This yield can be rapidly doubled and quadrupled.

SILVER-LEAD MINES.

NOVAGIO.—This property consists of a very strong and well-defined lode of argentiferous galena of an average thickness at surface of about 4 ft. The assay of the ore gives 60 per cent. of lead and 50 ozs. of silver to the ton.

The quantity of ore which can be extracted at the commencement of the exploitation may be calculated at 30 tons per month, with a profit of £250, which is equal to £3052 10s. per annum.

ASTANO.—The principal vein is about 3 yards wide, and is richly mineralised with argentiferous lead ore, which is also, to a considerable extent, auriferous at the surface. The assay of the ore gives lead 58 per cent., 180 oz. of silver to the ton, and 3 oz. of gold.

The vein has been opened upon by a day working, and about £5000 worth of ore extracted, which is now on the bank.

The amount of ore which can be extracted at present may be estimated at 50 tons per month, on which the nett profit may be calculated at £1500, or £18,000 per annum.

THE LITTLE DOWN AND EBBER ROCKS MINERAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each.

OFFICES,—44, LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C., LONDON.

Samples of the iron, lead, and copper ore, manganese, calamine, red and yellow ochre, and various other valuable minerals, recently obtained from the works of the mines, may be seen at the Museums of the Geological Institutions in Jermyn-street, Bristol, and Liverpool.

Reports of the surveyors, and the results of several chemical analyses, together with prospectus, and all particulars, may be had at the offices, as above, or on application to the secretary. By order of the Board of Directors,

April 17, 1857. CHAS. GOOD, Sec.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

—We have been an association or company for about 30 years, during which period, for some excuse (of course always a valid one), we have never succeeded in getting any statement of our accounts.

In consequence of my appeal to you on this subject in 1849, your Board issued a circular, enclosing a letter from your solicitor, in which he assured you that "if you would be patient your pending suit with the creditors of the late Duke of York would be settled in a very few weeks." That is eight years ago!

Meanwhile, acting upon bad counsels, your directors have added another impediment which, in their opinion, may render a further postponement for another ten years necessary.

It is reported that when our January dividend was paid there remained sufficient to pay another 5s. per share—making in all 15s.

This additional sum your board deemed it advisable to withhold—pending a certain ill-advised dispute with the "Province."

Many proprietors are of opinion that your present board is too numerous for the transaction of our affairs, that it should not be a fixed one, and that at the annual election the two retiring members should not be re-elected, but be succeeded by two independent proprietors—by gentlemen who can devote more youthful energies and more time than your present directors, whose commercial or other pursuits monopolize that attention which the politic commercial nature of our association requires.

Might we not adopt with great advantage the system now generally pursued in railway companies, of an infusion of new blood on the retirement of directors?

Grey heads are valuable for their great experience, but they lack that energy which younger ones can bestow.

There is too much harmony in your board-room—directors, agent, and office have been too long associated for our well being.

Having taken a legal opinion on the subject of our accounts, I am about to act upon it, and should regret much if the result should render the postponement of our July dividend necessary.

As regards the infusion of new directors, I shall be happy to give the support of my votes (about 1-40th of the capital, besides which I can promise the votes of other proprietors) to any two qualified and independent proprietors who will advocate reform in the agency and general administration of our affairs. I have long since ceased to attend your annual meetings, as I look upon them as a delusion.

19, Bryanston-square, April 20, 1857. Yours, faithfully, T. E. BIGGE.

PARIS, JAN. 29, 1857.—DEAR SIR: In forwarding you information and details of the Inspection of your Mines—if it had been my business or function to do otherwise than solely note their facts, their condition, the mode to be employed for their most advantageous working, and the prospect and peculiarities of each, without entering into any digression by way of observation or advice as to your inclination towards them—I could have added summarily my considerate opinion of the value of the mines by writing only some two or three lines, saying, "If any one or more persons will invest capital, to promptly open and systematically conduct your mines, there will be great profits." In addition to this, I also now take the opportunity of stating that, by working the whole of the mines under one sole establishment, a very large proportion of the onset cost or capital, as also a large part of the subsequent current expenditure, would be saved, and the certainty and quantity of profits greatly increased; but I think I ought to remind you that your particular interest would be most benefited by a gradual separate sale of them, after such a small outlay as shall successively bring their productive powers into full display.

You should not forget that your mines have much more than ordinary value, each of them having been selected as the most advantageous among the numerous mines in its neighbourhood, and as having very great facilities for working, and more considerable capacities of produce and profits, than the many others working with prospects and powers greatly inferior to yours. In thus employing a comparatively small capital, your mines will be opened, and brought into such security of future great production, as to render them of great market value, and enable you to dispose of them separately at a very large price; yet I must not deny the fact that there can be no question of the great advantages and value of them for the purpose of investment and permanent working, by the present individuals or company conducting the whole under one and the same establishment and management, as it not only gives the great certainty of the large produce derivable from a number of carefully selected mines, but the fact of their being worked in the aggregate with much less than individual or separate expenses, and the certainty of proportionately much larger profits. Nothing but money and vigorous working are required to insure you great profits from working your mines in the way I have shown. The chief outlays and prompt working should at first be directed to the LA PAZ, the SAN ROSA, the NICODEMUS, and the deepest levels driven to intersect or prove the lodes in their course to the shafts in the other mines. The ERHARD, MONTE SERRATT, and SAN GABRIEL will give early produce, and with comparatively small outlay will prove themselves valuable mines. GEO. ABBOTT.

To Gabriel Giraud, Esq., 115, Avenue de Neuilly, Paris.

WILL THE COMET STRIKE THE EARTH?

An Historical, Philosophical, and Prophetic Inquiry into the Path of the approaching Great Comet, in reference to the probability of a collision, and the consequent "end of all things" at this epoch of the world's history, with Two Illustrations, is just published, price 6d., by James Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; or sent by him, postage free, for 7d. Orders received by all booksellers, &c., and at all the railway stations.

Another edition, with a MAP of the PATH OF THE COMET, price 8d., or postage free 9d.

Original Correspondence.

THE PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

SIR,—It is difficult to conceive what can be the object of the representations made in the last Journal by your correspondents, "Justice" and "M.," regarding the state and future prospects of this company. If they are sharedealers, and wish to rise the price of shares in the market, they go the wrong way to work. Their extravagant and unfounded statements, instead of creating favourable impressions, must necessarily depreciate the stock, and bring discredit on the company.

Your correspondent, "Justice," remarks—"It is painful to witness the constant efforts of interested parties to pervert the reports received from this company's agents in Australia." This observation is strictly applicable to himself. Your correspondent must know that "Mr. Bland had put a stop to mining on the company's account" after having laid out a considerable sum at Ballarat, and before he was actually able to test the value of his stock of quartz by proper treatment, no one apparently being on the spot capable of doing the work. It is true that arrangements had been made to employ the machinery in crushing quartz for other parties, which it is stated would be beneficial to the company. But is it probable that those who do not know how to reduce and extract gold from their own quartz will be employed to do such a business for others? The idea of your correspondent, on the prospects at Ballarat, is as preposterous as it is extravagant, and the final result of such a mode of proceeding at the diggings has been, and can be, predicted as correctly as a simple problem by the Rule of Three.

Stamping the auriferous pyrites by water-machinery in the comparatively cheap districts of the Brazils is quite a different thing to the stamping of quartz by steam-power in the costly gold districts of Australia; therefore, no one who really knows the business would make such deceptive comparisons. Again, even granting that had the company a manager in Australia, who thoroughly knew his business, and that he had undertaken to reduce quartz for others at 4*l.* per ton, the profit on a small scale would not exceed 5*s.* per ton, inasmuch as the cost, including the wear and tear of materials, would be 3*l.* 15*s.* I know what they are all doing in the colony from monthly communications, and what a company may do.

Had there been a central establishment in each gold district, properly arranged and conducted by practical men, well acquainted with the extraction of gold, &c., it might be rendered a very profitable business. But I ask your correspondent how this company in its present state can "have the monopoly of crushing in the location they have fixed upon," with defective machinery, and no practical head? It is too bad that such deliberate false representations should be circulated to deceive the public. I do not believe that the solicitor of the company (Mr. Gilman) has made such a statement as the one alluded to by your other correspondent, "M." The printed reports represent the contrary, and that the capital has now been reduced to a very small amount; therefore, the solicitor could not have made such a statement as "the improved financial position of the company," &c. It would be very unfair to attribute the failure of the company to the manager in Australia; he (Mr. Bland) certainly was not the "right man" to take charge of such an undertaking, but I believe that he has done his best to succeed, and, at all events, has kept going the melting and assaying business, and has preserved the social position of the company in the colony. It was not Mr. Bland's fault that he was not qualified to carry out such a business for the company.

My object in writing this letter is to check mystifications and wilful misrepresentations that are constantly circulated by interested parties, which must injure the credit of the company and their agents in the colony. I am now in possession of about 1000 shares, which were bought at the end of 1852 at 3*l.* 10*s.* per share, by one of my clients, who was misled by similar statements, in which I regret to state my name was improperly used by parties who sold them, and who knew well the real state of the affairs of the colony at the time. However, let bygones be bygones; the question is now, "Can the company be saved by means of the sum left?" If your correspondents feel any regard for the credit and future prospects of this company, I would recommend them to adopt a different course to that of making such unfounded representations in your Journal.

I shall not now express an opinion on what might be done in future. I know what might have been the present position of the company, and its permanent prospects, had it been judiciously conducted, as first expected, but I have no hesitation in stating that unless it be placed in the entire charge of a practical manager, and that manager well supported at home, it will soon come to an end. It is satisfactory to observe that Mr. Bland has already done what I strongly recommended in my letter in your Journal dated Feb. 10:—"If the Ballarat mining and crushing operations prove likewise a failure, whether that failure be from the poverty of the quartz, the want of experience, or from any other cause, it will be advisable to stop the resident director from making any more outlays in the field, and to request him to confine his operations strictly to the profitable business of melting and assaying of gold, and purchasing of tin ore, until further orders." "Let us, therefore, await the issue of the next two or three months, and allow the directors to take their own measures."

April 29. EVAN HOPKINS.

MINING ILLUMINATION.

SIR,—I perfectly agree with the remarks enunciated in the Journal of the last two weeks; and certainly the miner cannot say at present that he is not "an object of interest." The suggestions that have appeared for his benefit, if practically carried out as their propounders mean, would tend to alleviate all the accidents to which he is liable. It has been stated that a certain place is paved with good intentions; unfortunately, owing to circumstances, they are not practicable there, and, consequently, cannot be made available. So it is with many of the propositions which have emanated from the pseudo-class of mining reformers.

I should trespass too long on your valuable space were I to notice all these comunications in detail; suffice it to say, I do not condemn them all, as many ideas have been started, which, if properly tested, may be found efficacious when they are divested of the crudities which encumber them, and are carefully improved. I only regret to see that, among so many who endeavour to enlighten the miner, there are but few who are not in the dark themselves. The leading journal, in a long and elaborate article, had a panacea in an improved lamp, which should give a greater illuminating power than the Davy, totally ignoring the fact that several have been patented which possess that requisite; the greatest objection against them being the great disinclination of the miner to use them. Plans have been proposed for the better ventilation of collieries by those whose communications show they are not aware of the first simple principles of that important subject.

In the *Mining Journal* of April 25, I read that Balleswidden Mine has been lit with gas; and Mr. Wright, the engineer, delivered a lecture on the propriety of lighting mines, showing how successfully the laying down of gas was done there. The merest tyro in mining matters knows that there is little or no difficulty in ventilating a metallic mine. It is not liable to explosive gases, and whenever these do occur, which is very rarely, they are comparatively trifling. The shaft, and the main levels, can be easily lighted up, and with safety; we are further told that a series of experiments are to be tried until the miner is enabled to take it up to his pitch. These trials, I presume, are to be carried out at the expense of the shareholders. Should gas, however, be brought to the ends, I should wish to know, when the rock is blasted, how the gas pipes are to be protected from being crushed or broken by the force of the stones which will be ejected against them? Is the piping to be of gutta percha or India-rubber, and to be taken down and wound up when a hole is to be shot? As the miner advances fathom by fathom, is he to have short tubing to put on the end, so as to elongate it? Is he to burn by meter or contract, and in the former case will each pitch have its own meter? These are, no doubt, pretty experiments, and read well enough, but I believe those shareholders who invest their capital in gas-lit mines, if the trials are carried out to any great extent, will find that their money is evaporated in smoke. Are gasometers to be considered as part of the plant of the mine, to be erected on the dressing-floors, and then sold when the "bal is knocked?" Let these simple questions first be answered, and then we can further enter into the merits of the case.

I should not have noticed the idea of lighting collieries with gas did not I see that this has been mooted by some whose opinions have weight, and that by a portion of the press not in a position to be cognizant of these subjects it has found an echo. It would be practicable, no doubt, to light with gas the main galleries of a colliery, which are arched over, but where would be the utility of such a measure? The general cry is now that the miners are not fit to be trusted with lamps; yet then they would have the opportunity of tampering with gas. Where now ten are sacrificed, then there would be a hundred, and catastrophes like that of Lund Hill would be of almost weekly occurrence. Let some of these clever reformers inform the miner how he is to prevent the falls of roof. Now, if it occurs in one place, the miner may save himself, but should the mine be lit up with gas, the smallest fall would probably cause a dire explosion, which would spread over the whole of the mine, and involve all in the pit in a common ruin. Let a stricter discipline be observed in collieries, practical improvements carried out, and many accidents will be avoided; but let us beware, both in our metallic and non-metallic mines, of adopting new-fangled theories, merely because they are introduced in a high-sounding manner, accompanied with flourishes of trumpets, and cheered to the echo by those who have never worked either in minerals or metals.—*Derby, April* 29. AN OLD HAND AT BOTH.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS AND SAFETY-LAMPS.

SIR,—It is a duty incumbent on every one having a knowledge of mining operations to give the subject of ventilation their most profound and serious study, that something may be adopted by which such a lamentable sacrifice of human life may be prevented. Without commenting on the opinions of your several correspondents, I shall state my views as briefly as possible. Where there is a *perfect* system of ventilation, an explosion is impossible; it therefore naturally follows that a perfect system of ventilation is all that is wanted. How is this to be accomplished? Simply thus:—First, by making the down and upcast shafts of sufficient area to furnish the workings with a requisite quantity of pure air; secondly, to have the air properly conducted through all the workings; and lastly, let it escape without coming in contact with the furnace. Do these things, and you may do away with "death traps," called safety-lamps, and explosions will be unknown. Where there is a necessity for using lamps there is danger and death lurking around the miner continually.—*April* 27. M. P.

ON COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

SIR,—The unparalleled calamity at Lund Hill has awakened universal sympathy, and various of the public journals have raised the question, as to what can be done to avert similar catastrophes? It was suggested, during the Parliamentary inquiry, that a power should be invested in the Inspector to suspend the working of such parts of a colliery as were, in his judgment, dangerous, until the correctness of his opinion was tested by a reference to indifferent persons chosen after the usual manner. This was objected to by the coal owners, on the ground that Government might appoint persons wanting in discretion, or sound practical knowledge, who might in that case wantonly and indiscreetly exercise their power to the great annoyance of the coal owners. Now, taking it for granted that the system of carrying on the Lund Hill Colliery was radically wrong, would not the exercise of such power have led to the establishment of a safe system, and thereby avoided the awful event?

By-the-by, it is said, but one can hardly believe it, that some collieries in this district continue working upon the self-same system. People seem in this and similar cases to give up all idea of any such crime as manslaughter being involved in these events; otherwise the law, and the custom of many coroners, would have objected to the examination of the chief manager upon oath, as evidence extracted in that form might be struck out by a grand jury.

Another suggestion was thrown out during the discussion in Parliament, that fixed fines should be levied upon the coal owner, in case of violent death; or that the jury should (under certain limitations) award compensation to the relatives of the deceased; for did such a law exist, it would undoubtedly operate favourably with regard to enforcing attention from the coal owner as to the selection of his agents and managers.

It is generally known that an action for damages or compensation can be resorted to under Lord Campbell's Act, which is often done in railway cases, and such verdicts are now understood to be acting most advantageously in producing more care. But it is not well understood, that before the relatives of a deceased collier can bring an action, they must first administer to the effects of deceased, at a cost of several pounds sterling; therefore, unless some charitable lawyer will disburse the cost, the law is utterly unattainable; in addition to which, their dependent circumstances render them timid in regard to proceeding against their employer, notwithstanding the mismanagement and ignorance that may be proved at the inquest. Again, the language of certain judges would appear to hold a colliery manager irresponsible, on account of his ignorance. If that fact excuses him, it may, also, well excuse the colliery owner, in which case no one can be found to blame, except, indeed, the collier who is found guilty of setting fire to a mine rendered dangerous by improper management, although his own life is at risk. Truly some remedy is loudly called for in this state of things.—*April* 29. OBSERVER.

NEGLECTED MINING DISTRICTS.

SIR,—Much has been written, and more said, about the now fashionable and rising districts near Ashburton, and certainly most deservedly; yet there are other districts also well worthy a trial—to wit, near Sticklepath and Okehampton. Near the former village, many years ago, a copper mine, called Wheal Fortune (not the Tawton Wheal Fortune), was worked with signal success by the Messrs. Carne, and immense returns made above the adit level. A little further east, on the road to Exeter, in the cutting in the hill, the backs of lodes denuded or cut through have long called the attention of the passengers by coach, &c. Sir H. De la Beche, and other authorities, allude to them as being most certainly indicative of mineral wealth, though not yet developed. The Tawton Wheal Fortune, as far as worked, gave tokens of high promise, and would have been working to this day but through the gross mismanagement of the then proprietors, who involved it in lawsuits and expenses irrevocable.

Again, in the North of Devon, at the *quasi* gold mine, Poltimore, now that the mine is prosecuted for copper, it holds out every inducement to persevere, the richness of its ores being extraordinary; and we understand several setts have been secured in the neighbourhood. The Molland Mine here, too, is said to be daily improving, so that on the whole the mining districts of Devon may be deemed to be in a most satisfactory position, considering attention has been so recently directed to them, and such limited resources applied.

I shall not fail to keep the subject before your readers, and endeavour to give information of any discovery of moment that may be made therein, as, no doubt, they will be interesting to your numerous subscribers. I have lately been through them all, and know these particulars to be correct.

April 28. GEORGE HENWOOD.

MINING CAPABILITIES OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the communication addressed to you by a gentleman in the Isle of Man, asking my opinion of the mineral capacities of the island, and most readily comply. When there I had a most excellent opportunity of examination, as I visited every mine but one in the island, and gained every information I required from the very intelligent and obliging captains (all Cornishmen), to whom my warmest thanks are justly due. The merest novice in mining must, on his first glance at the strata, see its complete adaptation to mineral deposits, being composed of granite and clay-slate, traversed by dykes of elvan and quartz, bearing all the characteristics so well known and appreciated in Cornwall and Cardiganshire, their highly mineralised state being sufficiently indicative. On the island at present are two noble mines, whose celebrity is world wide, whose history is but an epitome of all others—*perseverance rewarded.* The great Laxey had been for a series of years a drag and a sore to the adventurers, when they called in the aid of a young Cornishman, Capt. Rowe, who at once said, "I must have a certain sum down, when I can make the mine pay." This was resolved on, but with the understanding that not one shilling more would be advanced. Ere the limited fund was exhausted the vein was cut rich, ample returns were made, and the captain justly applauded. This mine produces vast quantities of sulphuret of zinc (blende) of the finest quality, upwards of 250 tons per month; intermixed is a rich variety of silver-lead, and a small quantity of copper ore in the deeper levels. This mine presents a remarkable instance of the variation in lodes; in one place, for many fathoms the lode consists of merely two walls, when it opens out to a vast deposit. The young captain had confidence, drove on this apparently barren vein, and was, as the world well knows, rewarded as much as he could have desired. On this mine is the largest water-wheel in the world, being no less than 72 ft. high, and 6 ft. breast; the machinery is of a very superior kind throughout, and is well

worth seeing. To the north of this mine, and east of the northerly outcrop of the granite, is the Dhoon Mine, out of which some lead ore was formerly extracted, but for some reason or other was discontinued, most probably the imperfect state of mining at the period, as the situation was all that can be desired. At present, a company are driving a deep adit from the sea level, which will come under the old works at a great depth, when the mine can be worked at a great advantage, the rise to the mountain giving immense backs and facilities.

To the north-west of this spot is North Laxey Mine, supposed to be one of the great Laxey lodes; this mine was discovered in a mountain stream, where the lead ore was found at the very surface, and large stones broken; it promises to be one of the most successful ever opened on the island. A little to the east of this is a small lead mine, at present not working, and not far off an enormous iron lode running out to sea, from which thousands of tons of iron ore have been shipped; this immense iron lode, I think, is of the utmost consequence in a mineralogical point of view to the whole island, as it forms the great master cross-course. To the north-west of this is the Leyzare Lead Mine, which opened with great promise, but has not yet equalled expectations; this is north of the great north granite outcrop. These are all the mines yet discovered on the north part of the island—that is to say, of Douglas. GEORGE HENWOOD.

COLLIERY WORKINGS—THE BARNSLEY SEAM.

SIR,—If you will be kind enough to allow me space in your Journal to make a few remarks respecting the Barnsley system of getting coal, having worked for a period of 12 years in the Barnsley seam, I think I can give some of your more able correspondents a little practical detail. I do not wish to intrude on your space with theoretical suggestions (after seeing so many published in the *Mining Journal* since 1847), and I would recommend those who have or may conceive windmill schemes to read the report of the committee of enquiry in 1852, previously to setting them before the public. Mr. Coe, in his evidence before the coroner, stated that the Barnsley system is the most wretched he is acquainted with. Now, I believe that the system practised at Lund Hill is not universal in the Barnsley district. I will briefly describe the mode of working at Lund Hill; commencing from the shaft, the levels extending north and south, and at every 100 yards will be a pair of bords to the west, which has an inclination of about 1 in 15, and between every pair of bords a bank is started of 16 yards wide, advancing with the bords, and at every 20 yards a cross holing is made into the bords; then commences the following-up bank, 6 yards wide, and 20 yards behind the leading bank, and so on to the amount of five or six following banks, which will be seen that the colliers are working on the rise edge of the goaf, and down either side to the extent of 50 or 60 yards. Each goaf is separated from the next by a pillar of coal from 30 to 40 yards thick, with the bords up the centre. It will thus be easy to see by any practical collier that the natural drainage of the goaves is on to the workmen in the leading bank, and the following-up banks on one side. I think the danger has been greatly augmented by working so many following-up banks on the side of the goaf, and if each goaf had been coupled to a private return air-course, I think the accident would never have occurred. Nevertheless, I would recommend the system of reversing and placing the goaf on the rise of the workmen, with outside private drainage ways; it is to the goaves that we must direct our attention in the Barnsley seam to prevent those terrific explosions.

I am doubtful that the extinction of naked lights will not be an effective remedy, but, on the other hand, the working the mines entirely with the Davy will cause a great liability to accidents from falls of coals and roof in a seam of coal 9 to 10 feet thick. I never considered the Barnsley seam of coal a very fiery one, it being what is termed an "open coal," which soon drains on being cut into—take, for example, the evidence of the deputies as to going 40 yards on the levels from the circulating current of air. I have seen other seams where it would fire at Davy in as many inches. I never saw gas exist in a state of high tension in this seam, and, I believe the remedy is not to be sought for in the entire exclusion of naked lights. There is another important point to which I would direct the would-be improvers of the Davy—the light is not so much of an object as the portability: the workman with a candle and a small bit of clay can easy move it from place to place, it is not so with the lamp.

In reply to "North Country Viewer," of last week, I wish to inform him that Mr. Coe is one of their class, and that, previous to taking the charge of Lund Hill Colliery, he was manager at Ardsley Oaks for a period of two or three years, working the Barnsley seam. Also, I wish to correct your able correspondent of 33 years' connection, respecting the notion he has formed of the velocity of the return air over the furnace at Lund Hill: I believe only one of the divisions pass over the furnace at a velocity of 1400 feet per minute, which is nothing unusual. R. STEEPLE,

Waterloo Main Collieries, near Leeds.

MINE BUILDINGS.

SIR,—The lords of the soil have, of late years, shown a disposition to put additions burdens upon the adventurers. They not only require a large "dish," or dues, and that all the buildings erected for the convenience of the adventurers should be given up at the end of the term, but they require that all land rendered unfit for agricultural purposes should be paid for at the highest rate, notwithstanding dues, much beyond the value of such land, have been paid.

I would advise all companies to purchase a lease for lives, or a long term certain, in the lands required, before building any expensive houses; or, in case such lease is unobtainable, to construct buildings of the cheapest materials. I would willingly pay for the land taken, but, on rendering it up to the lord, he should repay the value of it at the time, unless he has received the amount in dues; in which case he should refund the full sum paid. This is equitable. It is now usual for the lord to charge double the value of the freehold, and on the stopping of the mine to have the land again for nothing.

At Crane and Begawsa, near Camborne, several large houses were erected. The mine was unproductive, and worked only two or three years, when all the buildings were surrendered to Lady Basset, and then purchased, for a small sum, by the managing agent, who ordered their erection. Some persons think, most uncharitably, the agent built them with a view to his own future use! I am not prepared to say whether he did or did not contemplate such a possession; but this I have heard, he had a capital bargain. The large account-house is divided into three tenements, the smithy into two, and the house (I suppose the timber-house) into two, and another house I believe is also converted into a dwelling. I estimate the rental at 32*l.* per annum. Some agents have great foresight! These buildings cost the adventurers, I suppose, 600*l.* or 700*l.* Now, if a lease had been taken of the same premises, the buildings might have been sold for probably 400*l.* or 500*l.*, and the amount returned to the shareholders.—*Redruth, April* 20. J. JAMES.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.

SIR,—I observe a letter, signed "A Shareholder," in your Journal of last week, the contents of which are a striking proof that a person should not write on a subject he does not understand; and, at all events, before he ventures to commit himself to print, and thus expose his ignorance, he should take the benefit of some discreet friend's advice. Your correspondent in this case misrepresents the facts, and draws his conclusions from his own mis-statements. He requires to be told that a *balance-sheet* is a general statement of the affairs of a company from the commencement, showing not only the cash received and expended, but also the liabilities owing, and the realisable assets at a certain period. A *cash account* is a statement of the actual money received and expended within a certain period. In English mining companies it is not usual to give a general balance-sheet, and even the cash account circulated does not generally give more than half a dozen items on both sides. The North Wheal Robert accounts are always given in a most creditable manner, a general balance-sheet from the commencement, and a cash account from meeting to meeting, occupying nearly a large page and a half of closely printed details.

Your correspondent remarks, "In the general balance-sheet to Dec. 8, the total ore sold is said to be 16,360*l.* 3s. 1d.; sold between Dec. 8 and March 2, including carriage, 3027*l.* 15s. 5d. = 19,387*l.* 18s. 6d.; but in the general balance-sheet of March 2 it is quoted as 18,792*l.* 17s. 5d., or 595*l.* 1s. 3d. short." Now, this is a plain mis-statement, and evidently shows that your correspondent scarcely looked at the accounts, and if he did that he is quite ignorant of such matters. The balance-sheet of Dec. 8 shows upon one side the ore sold to that date, 16,360*l.* 3s. 1d. But on the other side of the same account he will see that there are bills receivable for ore and carriage, 621*l.* 4s. 2d.; and owing by different firms for carriage, 59*l.* 1s. 11d. = 680*l.* 6s. 1d.; which at that date had not come into cash. I find by the books that the amount of ore sold from Dec. 8 to March 2 was 2432*l.* 14s. 2d.; and if this is added to the total on Dec. 8, it makes 18,792*l.* 17s. 3d., the amount in the balance-sheet on March 2. Again, if the 680*l.* 6s. 1d. is added to the 2432*l.* 14s. 2d., it makes 3113*l.* 0s. 3d., the amount which has to be accounted for in the accounts on March 2, and which is done thus:—The cash account shows, received for ore, 2941*l.* 17s. 3d.; and for carriage, 85*l.* 18s. 2d.; and the balance-sheet shows, owing for carriage, 85*l.* 4s. 6d.; which, with an error of 4d. in one of the remittances of the purchasers, makes the 3113*l.* 0s. 3d.

Your correspondent has to be informed that the cash is not received for ore until about two months after it is sold, but that the proper business plan is, as soon as the invoice, with correct weights, &c., is received, to credit the ore account, and debit the purchasers. I need not occupy your space in going through the same process with the merchants' bills, but your correspondent may be told that as soon as an invoice for goods supplied is received, it is usual in all well regulated companies to debit the general account of merchants' bills and credit the merchant, and it remains so until discharged; and that the cash account only shows the sum paid during the period it professes to be for.

If your correspondent will look at the left hand side of the balance-sheets of Dec. 8 and March 2, he will see an entry, "sundry creditors," showing the amounts not paid at those dates. How much more "correct, clear, and intelligible" does he wish the accounts to be kept? "A Shareholder" has found what is vulgarly called "a mare's nest," but I hope it may have the effect of teaching him a useful lesson in book-keeping, and that he will not again confound a balance-sheet with a cash account. Had he addressed a note to the office, I feel certain he would have received the fullest explanation as to the errors he had fallen into; and I am sure, if he takes the trouble to call at the office, he will have the greatest possible access to the books of the company.—*April* 29. ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

IMMENSE MASS OF NATIVE COPPER.—The large mass of copper which has been discovered in the Minesota Mine is attracting a vast amount of attention in the States. A few tons have already been taken from it, and 30 men are at work cutting it up. They are cutting in some ten places, two of which have already reached where the copper is 5 ft. thick; another is 4½ ft. Its greatest thickness is 8 or 9 ft., and its greatest length 46 ft. It is calculated that the cubic content of this mass will be equal to 2000 ft., which would give 549 ton of pure copper; this, when prepared for the market, would be worth upwards of 300,000*l.* or (say) 65,000*l.* This is the largest mass of metal of any kind ever yet exhibited on this planet; but, incredible as it may appear, this great mass is but a small part of the copper now in sight in its immediate vicinity. About 100 ft. to the east a series of masses of enormous size are now being stripped and followed into the conglomerate; the aggregate weight of which, including the great mass already laid bare, will exceed the total product of the mine for 1856. Notwithstanding these wonderful discoveries, the shares are sellings as low as 8200 each, which certainly does not show a very favourable feeling towards mining in the United States.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

The lectures on Mineralogy recommenced on Monday, the subject treated upon was "Silicates of Magnesia." Several of these were of rare occurrence, such as the mineral wolastonite, which was so called after the celebrated Dr. Wollaston, and some varieties of this are denominated tabular spar; its primary form is an oblique prism and its hardness is 4½ to 5. Its colour varies from white to pinkish and green tints; it has been found in the copper mines of Lake Superior, occasionally at Vesuvius and in the Bannat in Hungary. Several of those discovered in this locality have been in dykes of syenite. Specimens were then shown, and attention was drawn particularly to one from Pennsylvania. When found, it has been considered this is due to alterations in certain beds of limestone; they generally constitute a group of minerals in rocks which have been subjected to volcanic action, and are in close proximity to these: some of them are in a state of fusion even to the present day. Mr. Warington Smyth next alluded to conodrolite, so called from the Greek word *kondros*, from its being found in grains: this was an extremely rare mineral. Another denomination it had was brucite, after the late Professor Bruce, of New York, and sometimes it was called maclureite. Specimens from Orange county, New York, and Pargas, in Finland, were then shown and described; a variety of this was humite, named from Sir A. Hume, and it had been discovered both at Vesuvius and in the Ural Mountains. Another silicate of magnesia was chrysolite or olivine. The oriental chrysolite, so called by the jewellers, was not one, but a corundum, said to be found between the Red Sea and the Nile; its hardness was 7, and its specific gravity from 3·3 to 3·7; its hues vary from a brownish green to a bottle-green. Its lustre is vitreous, sometimes transparent or translucent, and it has the power of double refraction. Alone before the blowpipe it is infusible, but, with the addition of borax, a transparent green glass is formed. Hyaloaiderite, although it has not such a great hardness, nor the same specific gravity, containing a little more iron, is generally classed with chrysolite. The gold-stone, "crusos," was at one period considered to be a variety of this: the olivine is of a much darker tint; several sorts of this are found in basaltic rocks, and there is some difference between these and the augitic rocks. A large piece of an aërolite or meteoric stone which had fallen at Atacama was shown, and the crystals of olivine were very distinctly displayed in the melted iron. The more iron there is in it the greater the tendency it has to decompose, and it has been a question whether or not masses have not been ejected from volcanoes already perfectly formed. Augite, from *auge*, a Greek word signifying brightness, and it is so called on account of the brightness of its crystals. Some of the ancient mineralogists have given it likewise the denomination of pyroxene, meaning "a stranger to fire." This shows how dangerous it is to give a name before the properties of any mineral are known, as many varieties of it have been obtained artificially by fusion. It crystallises in the oblique form, though sometimes it occurs in grains and amorphous—often hemotrope or mackled. Its hardness is from 5 to 6, and its specific gravity 3·2 to 3·5. We now come to a group which requires great care to discriminate. It is seldom colourless, and translucent in various degrees. Among its constituent parts are magnesia, protoxide of iron, sometimes protoxide of manganese, and occasionally a little alumina. In Rammelsberg's work, a very elaborate and diffuse account of this mineral will be met with. Before the blowpipe it fuses, emits some bubbles, and gives a glass more or less tinged with iron. There is a great difference between the several varieties of this mineral when tested by the blowpipe: some of them will melt very readily, while many of them are almost perfectly infusible. Another variety of light colour is called diopside, on account of its transparency, as it can be seen through. This is of a greyish white colour, the crystals are sometimes found columnar, and sometimes aggregated. It is occasionally called alalite, from having been discovered by Bouvoisin at Ala, in Piedmont; its other well-known localities are the Alps, the Ural Mountains, and Lake Baikal in Siberia. Another of this family is called sahlite, from Sala in Sweden, and it is sometimes distinguished by the appelation of malacolithe; it is seldom found highly crystallised, but mostly in a lamellar form. Pyrgom, or fassaite, from the valley of Fassa in the Tyrol is likewise a species of augite. This was in general of a dingy green colour. Coccolite was another variety; this was sufficiently hard to scratch glass; the structure was lamellar, and the lustre vitreous. Its principal locality was the iron mines at Arendal, in Norway. Some species of the lavas from Naples during the eruptions in 1794 and 1799 were then shown, in which the crystals of augite were easily recognisable. In many cases, if the scoria be knocked off, the augite will be found underneath compact; some choice and well-defined crystals of this mineral are met with in Central Bohemia and some splendid ones are to be found in Italy—at Monte Rossi, the other side of Mount Etna. Several of these have been very minutely examined by the eminent chemist Rose, of Berlin. By some it has been propounded that an action of more rapid kind has taken place, by which these rocks have been charged with sulphureous vapours; several instances of this were cited. Edinburghite, of which the Castle Rock, of the capital of Scotland was formed, and Jeffersonite, an American mineral, were simply varieties of augite, and nephrite, although externally different from this last-named species in colour, might be placed in juxta-position with it. This is employed by the Chinese in making ornaments, and in some of the islands in the Pacific it is manufactured into hatchets and other warlike instruments. It is generally of leek-green tint and extremely tough. Hornblende is closely related to augite, but differs from it in some very material qualities; it is nearly of the same hardness as that mineral, but the specific gravity is rather below—in crystallisation it goes under the oblique system. Some specimens of hornblende were then shown; in one a single crystal was embedded in another substance—these were described, as well as the varieties and forms under which it crystallises. The colourless varieties were rare; some specimens of it had been found at Mount St. Gothard and several of which were in the museum. As to its colour, it passed through every tint of green to the common greens, when it is called basaltic hornblende. Its chemical composition varies greatly, and chemists have not been able to produce hornblende artificially. Gmelin and Rose have given great attention to the elucidation of this mineral. A small quantity of water has sometimes been found it. One of its family is tremolite, first discovered in the valley of Tremola: this is a species of white amphibole, with occasional tints of pale green. Actynolite from the Greek word signifying a "ray," on account of its crystals; being highly radiated is of various colours, and is so hard that it will scratch glass. The hornblendes vary from a dark green to black. A specimen was then shown from Hammerfest, near the Alten Copper Mines, of the last-named colour. The constituent parts of granite, they were aware, were quartz, mica, and felspar, and when hornblende entered into its composition it was denominated syenite, and was particularly durable. It was of this mineral that the sarcophagi which were in the British Museum, and no doubt familiar to them, were constructed. Hornblende entered largely into porphyries, and the elvans, and imparted to the rocks a peculiar degree of toughness. This rendered it of great utility in the construction of buildings. Though not so hard as granite, stone containing a considerable proportion of hornblende might be employed with advantage for paving, owing to its toughness, as it would sustain the wear and tear better than the harder mineral. Anthophyllite, or schiller spar, was found associated with hornblende. Asbestos, and amianthus were among its varieties; these it was was well known were formerly used by the ancients and woven into cloth in order to burn the bodies of the dead, as being incombustible it preserved the ashes: this mineral was generally in long acicular crystals. He had recently taken from Wheal Friendship a piece of hornblende called mountain cork, which was similar in appearance to the well-known vegetable, and would like it swim in water. Another sort, called by the miners mountain leather, was so tough that it could scarcely be cut by the knife; this was generally wet, but when it lost its water became like mountain cork; among the other varieties were, hyperthene which was not easily frangible, diallage, bronzite, and schiller spar, all of which differing in chemical composition, were identical with hornblende, which was so universally diffused, and formed in so many localities in enormous mountain masses.

The lecture on Tuesday treated of the "Silicates of Lime." One of these was okenite, which occurs in Greenland. The colour is white, with a shade of yellow or blue. Another important mineral was apophyllite: this occurs in solid prisms, whose solid angles are sometimes replaced by triangular planes, the fracture uneven. It is of a white colour, with occasionally greenish and pinkish tints. It is a combination of silicate of lime with silicate of potash, and about 16 equivalents of water. Before the blow-pipe it bubbles, hence it is considered one of the class of minerals called zeolites, from the Greek word *zeo*, to boil. Another variety of it is called albin; this, however, must not be confounded with albite, which is a totally different mineral. The tesselite is a species of this, which upon optical examination exhibits a mosaic appearance. The pearly lustre of some of the crystals of this mineral have obtained for it the denomination of ichthyophthalmite, or fish-eye stone, from the Greek. The most beautiful specimens of these are found at Aussig, in Bohemia, Faroe, Iceland, and Poonah, in the East Indies. In several places where it occurs it has been met with accompanying rich metallic ores. Thus, at Andreasberg, in the Hartz, it is found in conjunction with veins of rich silver ores, ruby silver, calcareous spar, and native arsenic. The same may be observed at Oasievitza, in Hungary. Another is datholite, which from the quantity of boracic acid it contains may be termed a bora-silicate of lime. This crystallises in the oblique form; its hardness is from 5 to 5½, specific gravity about 3. Before the blow-pipe it intumesces into a white mass, and then melts into a transparent or pale pink globule. It is found in Arendal, in Norway, at Salisbury Crags, near Edinburgh, and at Keweenaw Point, in the Lake Superior district. The variety called humboldite, from the distinguished *savant*, Baron Humboldt, is met with at the Scisser Alps, in the Tyrol.

There is a great peculiarity with many of the silicates of magnesia, that they are not found crystallised. Meerschaum has an earthy character, is flat, and sometimes conchoidal, generally white, but sometimes of a yellowish or green tint, opaque and and dull; the specific gravity is under 1; it is so light that it will generally swim in water. It is principally found in Asia Minor, and at Negropont. In its pure state, the best locality is in the vicinity of Kutaiah, the central point of Natolia. It has been discovered at Valecas, near Toledo, in Spain; and the lecturer himself had met with it, of a greenish tint, in the island of Elba. It was generally sent in large masses, to be cut into pipes; the cuttings were mixed with water, and then called "massa." These were boiled with wax or oil, and afterwards manufactured into pipes, which were of an inferior quality, and denominated false meerschaum. In Spain and Portugal it was used for a light kind of china. It had nearly the same name in all countries—"Froth of the Sea;" and by many it was supposed, from its lightness, to have been caused by the action of the sea waves on certain rocks of magnesian formation. It was erroneously called a carbonate of lime, and it had often that character ascribed to it. Talc always goes over to the steatite, though it widely differs from it; it has a crystalline character, hardness 1, specific gravity 2·6, colourless, going to a pale green hue. It used to be considered an anhydrous mineral; it has, however, been proved that a certain quantity of water is necessary to it—about 5 per cent. It contains protoxide of iron, and occasionally alumina. Its laminæ are flexible, but not elastic, which serves to distinguish this substance from mica, for which it is often mistaken. Some of its varieties are easily fusible, while others resist the action of the blow-pipe. When heated with nitrate of cobalt, it gets the pinkish colour. When powdered, it is useful for polishing alabaster and other soft substances. A mineral called French chalk, from this, is used by boot makers for easing the wearer with a new pair of boots. It is used by the Chinese, in a burnt state, for a medicine, but this probably is now exploded. Steatite, or speckstein, is granular, pseudomorphous, fracture uneven, hardness 1½, colour lightish brown, occasionally coming to green. In Norway it is called pot stone, used for stoves, and employed there, as well as at Chiavenna, in Italy, for culinary purposes, in India for polishing marble, and is useful for getting rid of grease in wool and silk.

It is stated by Baron Humboldt that the Indians on the Orinoko River, who, like most savage tribes, are very improvident, that in some seasons of the year they bake this mineral, moisten it with water, and then use it as food. This for a considerable period was doubted, but subsequent travellers have fully borne out his statements. Soapstone is found on our southern coast; it is of a soft character, light, containing, however, a little water. It occurs largely in ornamental serpentine, and, where not too greatly disseminated, adds much to its beauty. It was formerly exported from the Lizard Point in some considerable quantities for pottery purposes, but is now entirely superseded; this is probably owing to the fact that a cheaper material can be obtained nearer. Serpentine is of a compact crystalline character, and has been divided into noble and common serpentine, called by various names—ophite by the French, owing to its appearance, being spotted like the skin of a snake. At the Lizard it is found in great varieties, native copper being discovered with it, but the miners do not consider it congenial for that ore. In Tuscany, however, at Monte Cattini, it is considered favourable. There are numbers of opinions with regard to the origin of serpentine. Mr. Hunt, an eminent chemist, of Canada, is of an idea that it is a metamorphic rock; a variety is called pierolite, from the Greek word *pieros*, bitter, on account of the sulphate of magnesia being a bitter salt. A species in the United States, where they give American nomenclatures, is called Baltimorite, from the locality where it is found. Another is denominated Williamsite; this last, however, has a peculiar green character, and gives traces of oxide of nickel. Some of the serpentine asbestos is very important, and Proteus-like in its character. Chlorite, known among miners by the name of peach, by some has been confounded with chloride; this is an error, which might lead to false results, as they are totally different in their composition. Chlorite is very crumbly. Some good specimens of this, so well known to the working miner, were then shown and described. The crystals sometimes occur in groups; and Vogler, a Swiss mineralogist, has paid great attention to it. This mineral, by Rammelsberg, had been divided into three varieties: the occurrence of this was of great importance in the Tyrol, in mineral veins at Zellenthal; and some beautiful crystals were to be found at Mount St. Gothard. In Cornwall, when peach occurred in the killas, or clay-slate, it was considered a good sign; and generally, in the vicinity, some valuable mineral ore was to be found. Specimens were then shown of peach in killas from Drake Walls, West Par Consols, and the Phœnix Mines, in all of these traces of ore were to be seen. The presence of chlorite was always welcome to the miner, not only from the favourable indications it afforded, but likewise from its softness; as, from the nature of the ground, bargains could be set at one half the expense, and there was every probability that a greater quantity of paying mineral would be raised. A variety called masonite had been found in the United States; and a chloritic spar existed in the Ural Mountains, although the characteristics of these in a great measure varied from those of chlorite.

The lecture on Wednesday was on the "Silicates of Alumina." One of the most remarkable of these was stilbite: its hardness was from 3 to 4, specific gravity 2·2. The crystallography of this mineral was then described, and illustrated by diagrams. Its colour was white, red, grey, and brown, translucent, and the lustre vitreous; the streak is, however, white on all occasions. Its localities are Iceland, Faroe, Kilpatrick in Dumbartonshire, and Fassa in the Tyrol. It is found in the iron mines of Arendal, and in the productive mines of Kongsberg in Norway, associated with silver, as well as at Andreasberg, with calcareous spar and silver. Another mineral with which it is often confounded is heulandite, so named from a Mr. Heuland, who was not only a great mineral dealer, but at the same time a gentleman who devoted great research to the study of mineralogy. There was a great difference between the crystals of this mineral and that previously mentioned. The crystals of this were often of a tabular character, in many instances overlapping each other, or sometimes grouped together. It is nearly transparent when colourless; its tints pass through the different hues of white, yellowish, brown, and red, until it comes to a brick-red colour. A very beautiful specimen of this was shown, and its crystallography illustrated. With the exception of water, its chemical proportions appear to be nearly the same as that of stilbite. Prehnite is another silicate of alumina and magnesia, which is found in botryodal masses in the amygdaloid rocks; hardness 6 to 7, specific gravity 2·7. Its colour is either pale green or sea green. Though it has been found in several localities, the place where it is most frequent is at the Cape of Good Hope, and hitherto little has been stated of the circumstances under which it has been found there—probably it is there under the same conditions as in Europe. Gismondine, another variety, has been discovered in the volcanic districts of Sicily. Another zeolite is mesotype, the principal constituent parts of which are silicate of alumina, lime, and potash. It is radiated. This crystallises in the oblique. The crystals are sometimes acicular. It is colourless, with white, greyish, or yellow tints, possessing a degree of transluscency. Natrolite contains a considerable quantity of soda; the fibres are diverging, and exhibit radiated crystals of a buff colour. Thomsonite was another species, which occurred imbedded in trap, with analcime and prehnite, at Kilpatrick. Comptonite, named in honour of the Marquis of Northampton, was of the same family. Crystals of this were found in the last-named locality, in Scotland; at Aussig in Bohemia, where those of a very fine description could be met with; in the vicinity of Teplitz, near the hot springs, which were a testimony of the igneous action which had been playing on the rocks. Analcime, from a Greek word signifying feeble; sometimes it is called cubite. It occurs in distinct crystals, sometimes colourless, at others transparent, or white, grey, red, and opaque. It is found in the Tyrol, and at Glen Farg and other localities in Scotland. It occurs in volcanic rocks, generally free from lime. Those obtained in Bavaria possess a little of that mineral. It has been found in the Cyclopean islands, near the island of Sicily, as well as associated with the copper in the district of Lake Superior. Glowmonite, another variety, occurs at Arendal and Andreasberg. Harmotome, is so called from the cleavages in its crystals. A species of this, called andreolite, has been met with at Andreasberg. Its specific gravity is 2·4. In the lead mines of Strontian, in Argyleshire, it is found in simple crystals, not as twins, as elsewhere. Some splendid specimens of this had been presented to the Museum by Sir Matthew Riddle, the proprietor of these mines. Another of its localities is Isle Royal, Lake Superior; and it is not uncommon among the agates at Oberstein, in Bavaria. Brusselite, another variety, is met with at Strontian, and this is the only mineral that contains the earth strontia. The crystals are columnar, or agglutinated together. Chabasite crystallises on the rhombohedral system; before the blow-pipe it melts as a sponge-like white enamel.

He would now come to a mineral which was very common, and could be met with near London. At no greater distance than Woolwich they could find it in the chalk beds. This was allophane. Its constituent parts were—silica, 18·89; alumina, 32·52; lime, 1·67; carbonic acid, 2·51; water, 4·73.

The next subject they would come to would be the clays; but previous to entering into these he would mention the mineral palagonite. This was found in beds in Iceland. An interesting paper, by Bunsen, on this had been published by the Cavendish Society, and the changes this was undergoing would throw a great light on the red marls in our sandstone formations. He would next allude to china-clay—porcelain earth, or kaolin. This came from decomposed felspar in the granite rocks. It was found in beds; the fracture uneven; of an earthy nature, but when treated with water plastic. The manufactories of Dresden and Sevres were well known for the beautiful porcelain they produced. The granite crystallised in large masses, so did the felspar, while the mica sometimes came away in small plates. The discovery of the clay at Aue, near Schneeberg, was made by accident. A chemist, Bottcher, who superintended the works at Meissen, was in difficulty to find a clay for the purpose of manufacturing fine porcelain. A traveller passing Aue, his horse stumbled, and threw up a lot of white dust. This was considered would be available for hair powder. On Bottcher seeing it, he pronounced it to be the clay he was so long in search of. In France, it is worked sometimes in the mine, at others in quarry fashion, and got out as clean as possible. In Cornwall, the felspar being mixed with granite is obliged to be subjected to a mechanical process by water. This was described. It had been stated that kaolin has been discovered in Ireland, but there was no certain knowledge of this, at least commercially considered. At Sevres and Meissen the china was worked with a hard body. The quartz in the felspar rendered it more difficult to treat, but in England we produced a very superior earthenware.

The clays differed much in their chemical compositions. They had the Poole clays, pipe-clays, fire-clays, containing more or less quantities of silica, alumina, iron, and other materials. The Stourbridge clay was considered the best to stand fire; several of those beneath the beds of coal were considered very valuable; they must, however, be tested by actual experience. The clay in one field might only be worth 5s., in the adjoining field it would worth 50s. per ton. They could see, then, how important a knowledge of the several properties was to potters, glass-blowers, and smelters. They had then the London clay, and various others, only fit to make bricks and tiles. Leaving the clays, they might come to kilias, and other slates, all containing in a certain quantity of alumina, with different degrees of hardness, and applicable to various useful purposes, such as slabs, roofing slates, &c. These were, however always undergoing a change; the chemical composition of them was very variable, owing to the constant admixtures they were always receiving, and no definite judgment could be formed on a mineral which, in its characteristics, was so liable to deceive, and so changing in its various phases.

BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.

On Monday, Mr. Mackworth gave his lecture on "Setting-out Works." The practical importance and utility of the subject seemed to have induced the attendance of rather more than usual, and its interest and intelligibility were considerably enhanced by part of the lecture being given on the out-grounds connected with the schools, where practical illustrations were made to greater advantage than they would have been in the lecture hall. The lecturer showed the great necessity there was for correct plans of mines; these showed to the new lessee or proprietor how the minerals had been obtained, and how much of them had been worked. Very considerable losses had been consequent on imperfect and incomplete records of the underground workings. Mine surveying might be called geometry of three divisions—length, breadth, and vertical depth. It was highly necessary that the engineer paid special attention to the rocks and minerals passed through in sinking a shaft, as this might lead to the discovery of some important mineral. The blackband ironstone had not been appropriated to its present useful purposes until a very recent period; neither was the value of the white carbonate of iron known until the time of the Great Exhibition, when some one observed it amongst the valuables of continental products; from this was made some of our best steel. These and other minerals of equal importance might be present in a workable condition, but be overlooked by the miner. A careful record of all the strata passed through should be made, showing the kind of rock, and the inclination of the mineral veins and seams. It was well known to the students that in mine surveys two plans were necessary—one for the surface, and another for underground; these were to be united by points, the extremities of vertical lines passing down the shafts. To attain accuracy in surveying, it was advisable to have a meridian ascertained at the surface, and a corresponding one passing along one of the principal ways in the mine. In making sections, some fixed points in a horizontal plane were to be referred to, called the datum line, with regard to which the inclination of other lines might be shown. When laying out collieries respect ought to be had to the character of the roof, the nature of the coal, and the position of the shafts, relative to the dip or inclination of the coal seams. These last ought, if practicable, to be so arranged that the minerals and waters might run to them, an important object being to avoid as much as possible both manual and horse labour. A very desirable gradient for underground conveyance of coal was 1 in 200, the inclination being towards the place of exit. The main ways, cross headings, and working faces, ought to be driven as straight as possible. This had something to do with the gradual effect of pressure—a matter of great importance, especially where the coal was friable. In exploring new districts of untried coal, it was customary to drive two drifts, one of which should always be kept in advance of the other, to prove the state of the gases, and the character of the coal and stone. Where these exploring drifts were intended as main ways from the working district towards the shaft, a course of three drifts were sometimes driven; the middle one used for the transport of the mineral and for the intake air, whilst the two side ones were passages for the return air; the one to the dip might also be used as a water-course for the drainage of the workings. It was important that a proper slope be given to the furnace area from the furnace to the shaft, otherwise the resistance to the heated air and smoke would retard ventilation. It was well, in some cases, to make the return air pass through an upper seam, especially where inflammable gas was given off in large quantities. In making some further remarks on surveying, the lecturer referred to his own experience in connection with two of the longest tunnels in England, as illustrative of the degree of accuracy that might be obtained by correct observation, and the use of sound methods.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 190, Regent-street, on Thursday, Dr. A. Beattie in the chair.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, Mr. T. W. Stapleton (the secretary), read the report, of which the following is an abstract:—Notwithstanding the well-known and trying ordeal through which everybody connected, from the wine grower to the purveyor, has been subjected, owing to the devastation among the vines of the Continent and Peninsula, the directors have the gratification to announce that the business of the company continues to increase. After making full allowance for the heavy expenses attending the working of a joint-stock company, and the additional expenses of a large staff of clerks, they find, as vouched by their auditor and accountant, the sum of 3299*l.* 5s. 1d. standing to the credit of the association as nett profit. The directors, in their last report, stated that 3631*l.*, arising from undivided profits and premium then realised on shares, could be added to the funds of the company, in part liquidation of the 7300*l.*, value of the shares allotted to Mr. Stapleton for the purchase of the business, leases, contracts, &c.; and this, with the approval of the shareholders, has been done. They have now the satisfaction of being able to propose that such amount be increased this half-year by the further sum of 1135*l.*, being the amount of premium on account of shares sold: 232 of the shares yet not issued remained unallotted, for which a higher premium is expected. The sales of the association during the present six winter months, in comparison with those of last year, have increased 33 per cent., notwithstanding the dearness of wines, heavy taxation, the late war, and other causes. It is proposed that a dividend of 5 per cent., with a bonus of 1½ per cent. for the past six months (making 12½ per cent. per annum) be declared, and payable on and after May 15. The accounts were then read, an abstract of which was published in last week's Journal, showing a profit of 3299*l.* 5s. 1d.

The Chairman observed, in moving the adoption of the report, that it was a great satisfaction to the directors that they were enabled to present such a satisfactory report to the shareholders; they had endeavoured to forward the interests of the shareholders as much as laid in their power. The directors had nothing to conceal from the shareholders, and were willing at all times to afford all information in their power; the books were open to the inspection of all the proprietors whenever they chose to inspect them. At the last meeting the question was mooted as to a further remuneration to their manager, Mr. Stapleton; the directors had increased his salary to the amount of 750*l.*; when the profits had arrived to 14 per cent. this was to be increased to 900*l.*, and when it reached 15 per cent. to 1000*l.* He must state that their energetic manager had always endeavoured most strenuously to further their interests.

After some discussion as to the remuneration which should be afforded to the directors, the report was adopted.

Mr. Stapleton observed that the directors in this company exercised no patronage, or in any other way interfered with the purchasing of wines, not any clerk had been appointed by them, they were most strenuous in their exertions, and had worked most indefatigably for the benefit of the company, they had always been most assiduous in their attendance, and endeavoured on all occasions to promote the company's interests.

After some observations from the Rev. A. Watt, Messrs. Thomas and Palmer, it was decided that a dividend of 5 per cent. should be declared, with a bonus of 1½ per cent. It was resolved that the sum of 500*l.* should be placed to the reserve fund, to be invested in Exchequer Bills debentures, or in such manner as the directors might think advisable.

The retiring directors, Dr. Beattie and General Hughes, were then re-elected. Mr. R. Vernon Heath was re-elected auditor for the next six months, the sum of 20*l.* being voted to him for his services during the past half-year, Mr. Vibert, his colleague, having resigned. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and Mr. Stapleton, which, being suitably acknowledged, the meeting separated.

MINING INDUSTRY OF SPAIN.

The Hiendelancina Silver Mines are situate in the province of Old Castile, district of Guadalajara, and distant from Madrid about 20 leagues. From Madrid there are diligences daily passing through Jadraque, a small town, distant from the mines about three leagues, and where houses can be easily procured by any one desirous of visiting this highly interesting district, and from which place the scene of interest may be reached by a three hours' ride over a bad road. Up to the present time, three regular lodes only have been discovered, two of which may be considered parallel to, and distant from each other about a mile and a half, their general direction being 20° north of east and south of west, underlaying north-east, and, for the purposes of distinction, may be called the north lode, the south lode, and the caunter lode, the general direction of the latter being north-east and south-west, underlaying north-west.

The north lode, called "el filon rico" (the rich lode), was evidently discovered by its cropping out at surface, and known to some few of the peasantry only, who resided in the neighbourhood some 25 or 30 years ago, and became generally known to the public about 10 or 12 years ago, when many sanguine speculators were ruined by the mania which succeeded. Several interesting geological memoirs have been written on various parts of the district, and published in the *Revista Minera* (a small periodical, printed at Madrid) at various times within the last few years.

Several shafts have been sunk on the north lode to depths varying from 50 to 150 fms., though but few explorations have been made on its course, except where found sufficiently rich to pay expenses as they went on, the general impression being that by sinking deeper the lode would be found to improve in quality; the country being tolerably dry, they are enabled to sink by horse-whims without much inconvenience. This lode varies in thickness, from 4 in. to 3 ft., though when found so large as 2 or 3 ft. it is generally very poor, and rich in silver when not more than 4 to 6 in. Following the course of the lode east from the village, there are several dislocations or heaves to the south, varying from 1 ft. to 8 yards, though one or two have been met with affecting the lode to a much greater extent; and in almost every instance it has been found to improve in quality and richness in the immediate neighbourhood of these heaves or cross-courses. Some idea of the productiveness of the district may be formed from the following data obtained in the country:—Although the portion of the north lode hitherto found to be metalliferous extends about 1200 varas, some three mines only, extending over about 600 varas on its course, had supplied the Constants Desilverising-Works (between July, 1847, and Sept., 1855) with 3,490,040 ozs. of pure silver; and it is believed the district is now yielding more than at any time within that interval, and the adjoining setts are fast assuming equal importance with those that have already yielded this large mass of silver.

On the south lode about 13 setts have been registered on its course, and several shafts have been sunk, but none to a greater depth than 35 to 40 fms., though in all of them ore of remarkable richness has been met with, varying in yield from 80 to 2141 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. This lode also crops out to surface, and is more regular in its course than the north lode, its average width being from 14 to 20 in., and may be considered as the champion lode of the district.

The third or caunter lode has been intersected at its junction with the south lode, and measures about 6 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, with a little felspar, and has been driven on in the 40 fm. level for a distance of about 70 yards. A little copper, argentiferous galena, and barytes, was met with, but not of commercial value.

A steam-engine has lately been erected by the enterprising agents of La Constante Desilverising-Works (who are principally Englishmen) on some valuable setts procured by them on the course of the north lode, and near to where it may probably form a junction with the caunter lode. The important works commenced, and now in progress, by them will necessarily be watched with interest by their jealous neighbours, and will (there being no doubt of their success) lead to more legitimate enterprise in the district.

The consequence of success in some half-a-dozen mines has had the usual effect of so over-stimulating enterprise, that it has kept no proportion with the limited capital of the country, and thus many promising undertakings have had to be abandoned before fair trials of them could be made.

The mining laws of Spain afford unusual facilities for procuring setts, and the system has undoubtedly proved most injurious to this part of the country. Upwards of 400 setts have been denounced and registered, the majority of which never held out the remotest chance of success, beyond that of gulling the public, and in which the registradores have been tolerably successful on the whole, as, independent of what may be considered very promising setts, many shafts have been sunk and thousands of pounds injudiciously spent, and irretrievably lost, in worthless undertakings, which might have been applied to the development of those more legitimate enterprises with which the country abounds; and it may be truly said there are many very promising mines in the district whose affairs are now in the last stage of insolvency, and ripe for winding-up, for the want of capital. A folio volume might be easily filled with the Spanish legends of the place, but a few facts will be more acceptable to those interested in mining with regard to it. There is scarcely a district in Spain where the Spanish character is more truthfully portrayed than in this. The most prosperous or exciting days of the Californian or Australian diggings could scarcely have presented a more lively scene than this place did immediately after its discovery to the public, and although comparatively large fortunes have been made in speculation, and much money has been spent, it may be truly said that little has been done in legitimate enterprise for the development of the immense resources of this important district.

Manufacture of Iron.—G. Wilkie, A.I.C.E., has published (through Fullarton and Co.) an elaborate compilation relative to the manufacture of iron in Great Britain, with remarks on the employment of capital in ironworks. Much valuable information is brought together, and the work contains a very fair historical sketch of the progress of the manufacture and its statistics at the present time, a description of the substances concerned in, and the iron ore employed in Great Britain for the smelting of iron, fuel, fluxes, and the utilisation of the waste heat from blast-furnaces. The remarks upon the manufacture of malleable iron are excellent, showing very clearly that the process of Mr. Bessemer can only produce an iron having qualities precisely the reverse of those possessed by puddled iron. The concluding chapter—remarks on the employment of capital in ironworks and collieries—contains much valuable and interesting information, which cannot fail to prove serviceable to all intending to embark in coal or iron mining adventures.

Bridges and Girders.—The new part of Mr. W. Humber's Practical Treatise on Cast and Wrought-Iron Bridges and Girders, as applied to Railway and other Structures, contains plates and details of several girders on the Strood and Maidstone Railway—the Chelsea Bridge—the Stamford Bridge, on the York and North Midland Railway—the Crockherbtown Bridge, on the Rhymney Railway—and the Crumlin Viaduct, on the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway,—with descriptive letter-press.

Application of Sewage to Agriculture.—Mr. D. Campbell, F.C.S., Analytical Chemist to the Brompton Hospital, delivered a lecture upon this subject to the Fellows of the Chemical Society of London. The chief element of agricultural value of town sewage originates from excrement, solid and liquid, of the population. No attempt was made to manufacture them into a more portable and less objectionable form than they are delivered by nature until 1802, when Etienne proposed to gather the excrements into tanks, allow the liquid to run off, and dry the residue in the sun. Sir Humphry Davy, in a lecture referring to the Chinese method of using sewage, stated that they mixed fat marl with night soil, and made cakes, which, when dried, had no disagreeable smell. In 1835, Mons. Poitevin patented the addition of charcoal. In 1842, D. F. Albert proposed to collect the refuse from nearly every trade and manufacture, and mix it with animal excretion and charcoal, for the purpose of making manure. Several other inventions have since been introduced, each of which Mr. Campbell fully referred to. But the principal one appears to be that of M. du Buisson, who distilled oils from bituminous matters, and employed the carbonaceous residues from the retort, mixed with the ammoniacal liquor from the distillate, to absorb fresh or coagulated blood or other soft animal material, as night soil or brains, or liquid, as urine, by which the power of the manure is increased.

London General Omnibus Company.—The traffic receipts for the week ending April 25 were 11,578*l.* 9s. 3d.

MEMS. OF MINES AND MINERS—No. I.

As records of this description may be acceptable to many of your readers, by your permission I will furnish you, Mr. Editor, with the anecdotal history of some men and miners whose histories are buried in oblivion, or whose experiences are not known. In a series of papers that are at your service, if you choose to insert them, I shall not always attempt to laud the great men, so called, but the working, persevering miners as well; therefore, I shall commence with Jemmy Wall, of St. Just, near Land's End; this man was a tributer at Botallack Mine, in which occupation he received an injury that rendered his going underground to get his living impossible. "Necessity has no law, and is the mother of invention," could scarcely be better exemplified than in this instance. A perfectly uneducated miner became, perhaps, one of the most scientific geologists of his day; though no splendid monument decorates his tomb, or published book records his practice, still there are those who know and owe a great deal of and to Jemmy Wall. He was the pioneer and ferret of that district; he was the first to find and name garnet at Botallack, to find axinite, actyzolite, amethyst, semi-opal, &c., in the cliffs at this mine. To him is justly due the merit of calling attention to the capabilities of this parish. I have frequently for days together wandered over these cliffs with Jemmy Wall, whose intimate acquaintance with every stone and rock was the result of his experience, who without ostentation gave and learned instruction, who contributed by his zeal and abilities to furnish some of our best collections with their rarest specimens. To him Mr. Lavin, of Penzance, owes half his fortune; to him many men owe half their knowledge; and to him is eminently due the praise of those who knew him, and the gratitude of those who had not that honour. Next week we shall give the history of another celebrity.

Have the scales fallen off their eyes at last? Has reason, common sense, or the threats of the Birmingham men to establish a new copper smelting company, had the desired effect? Whatever be the cause, fear not, ye miners. You are safe. The world cannot do without metals. Let them lower the price unduly, and then, be they what they may—whether Birmingham lordwardenmen, London auctioneers, or Welsh smelters—they cannot long injure the copper and tin miners of Cornwall. They are the producers, and the production is on a ticklish hinge. Thousands on thousands of the best miners—young men who know how and will work—are gone, and thousands more are preparing to go. Every ship that transports a living cargo carries at least a Cornishman or two. Not criminal transports, as only a few, a very few, leave their country for their country's good. It is well to be just as well as saving; for high prices cripple consumption, drive both your customer and producer out of the market. The one you may have any day, the other takes a number of years to qualify. Cowper beautifully says, in his everlasting poem—

> A country's peasantry if once destroyed
> Can never be supplied.

If the colliers and miners of this country be not encouraged, they will all emigrate if they can—at what cost the country will learn hereafter.

George Henwood.

Safety from Accidents by After-damp.—Mr. Robt. Aytoun has suggested a plan for providing "rooms of refuge" in mines, to which survivors of an explosion may fly from the deadly approach of the "after-damp." In a paper on the subject, read at the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Mr. Aytoun said that rooms of refuge, where miners might shelter themselves from the after-damp following an explosion, had been proposed before, but had never been carried into effect, owing, it is believed, to the circumstances that no provision was made for the renewal of air in these rooms, after it had become deteriorated by the breathing of those who had sought shelter in them. To remedy this, Mr. Aytoun proposes to supply these rooms with fresh air from the surface, by means of an air-pump, driven by a steam-engine, and connected with a pipe laid along the whole course of the workings, from which branch-pipes lead into the different rooms of refuge. The main-pipe need not exceed 3 inches in diameter, and should be made of wrought-iron. It should be conducted along the principal roads, and should lie on the pavement, along the side of the road, out of reach of wagons and horses' feet. In this position it will be free from most accidents; but, in order to prevent, as far as possible, all injury to the pipe, especially from falls of the roof, it is further proposed to protect it with timber throughout its entire course. In this way rooms of refuge may be provided with fresh air after an explosion, and be the means of saving many lives. The moment an explosion takes place the engineer will set the air-pump in gear, and pour down a stream of pure air throughout the whole extent of the workings; at the same moment, underground, the survivors of the explosion, no longer panic-stricken and helpless as heretofore, but full of hope and determination to save their lives, if possible, will make for the nearest room of refuge, where they know they will be provided with a sufficiency of air to subsist until their friends at the surface shall have re-established the air courses and come to their assistance. Nor is there much danger of their retreat to the rooms of refuge being cut off by the after-damp. The explosion, which produced that deleterious gas, has at the same time destroyed all the doors, stoppings, and other arrangements for carrying on the circulation of air. There is, and must, therefore, be, a perfect calm in the workings. The after-damp, which originally was limited to the spot where the explosion took place, can only extend itself to other parts of the mine by the slow process of diffusion. There will thus be abundance of time to reach one of the rooms of refuge; these, consequently, may be placed at considerable distances from each other, which will have the double effect of reducing the number of rooms of refuge which require to be maintained in a state of efficiency, and of increasing the supply of fresh air which each of them is to receive.

Screw Propulsion on Railways.—Mr. Grassi, of Milan, proposes to apply the principle of the Archimedian screw to locomotive engines for taking trains up steep inclines, which, it is anticipated, will prove more economic than the ordinary system of tunnelling and embanking. It is calculated that the tunnel projected to cross Mont Ceins on the line from Lyons to Turin will cost more than 4,000,000*l.*, whilst the same line might be made on the screw system for 120,000*l.* or 160,000*l.* Captain W. S. Moorsom has been called upon to examine and report as to the manner in which he would proceed to adapt the invention. He proposes to construct a locomotive with 18-in. outside cylinders, 4-ft. driving-wheel, and 24-in. stroke, with boiler capacity sufficient to provide steam, with proper expansion gear, for a speed of not less than 12 miles an hour on the incline, with a gross load of not less than 100 tons, including the weight of engine and tender, which would probably amount to about 28 tons. The engine will carry its tender upon its own frame. On the driving-axle of the engine a bevelled wheel will be fixed, so as to connect by means of one intermediate motion with the crown wheel on the end of the shaft of the screw: 12 turns of the screw are made for every turn of the driver. He believes 13,000 such revolutions of the wheel per hour could be made on the level, which on a gradient of 1 in 20 would not be less than one-third to one-half of that attained on the level with the same load. He proposes the thread of the screw to be 13 in. in diameter, winding round a cylinder 7 in. in diameter, and with a pitch of 12½ in. The cylinder screwed will be about 5 ft. 4 in. long, and will always hold two rollers in its grasp at one time. The rollers will be 3 ft. 2 in. apart from centre to centre; they will be about 8½ in. in diameter, and will revolve in a longitudinal balk of timber, and will be lubricated in the same way as the wheels of the carriages. The bearing timbers for the balks will be 10 in. wide and 8 in. deep; thus each mile will require 2933 cubic feet of timber and 1668 rollers. The rails will be bridge rails, 65 lbs. to the yard, and screwed to balks 10×8 at least. This road need only be laid on the up-side of the incline. The cost for one mile of single track may be thus estimated—1668 rollers and spindles, 3336*l.*; additional timber-bearing struts, 299*l.*; additional cost of laying, &c., at 9d. per yard, 66*l.* =3701*l.* The cost of engine, tender, screw, and gear complete, will be 3000*l.* Thus it may be said that in England the total cost of one mile of railway prepared for this mode of traction will be about 3700*l.* additional, as compared with the expense of constructing an ordinary mile of the same railway line, and the additional cost of the engine beyond that of an ordinary assistant or bank engine will be about 500*l.* An ordinary bank engine, constructed and worked as is usual on the best European railways on steep inclines, would take up 50 tons; the Grassi engine about 80 tons. There are peculiar difficulties to contend with no doubt. The maintenance of the exact action between the wheel and the screw, the friction of the rollers, and the economy of the maintenance both of the engine and of the road, are three points of difficulty, about which various opinions will prevail till the system has had the test of practice. Capt. Moorsom considers that these difficulties are only such as the skill and economical care of an engineer well used to working inclines may successfully surmount. The more importance is attached to Capt. Moorsom's opinion from the fact of his having introduced a somewhat similar invention as far back as 1840 on the Lickey incline, where it is now in successful operation, and from his being selected by the English Government to establish a railway system in Ceylon, where, we presume, Mr. Grassi's application of the Archimedian screw to locomotive engines for the ascent of steep gradients will be introduced.

Messrs. Powell and Cooke have forwarded us the following remarks upon the business of the week:—

There has been a larger amount of business doing this week than for some time past, and in some instances at advanced prices. Notwithstanding the tightness of the money market, good dividend and progressive mines continue to meet with purchasers. Circumstances arise sometimes (and cannot be avoided) which tend to discourage parties from investing in mines; but, with all its disadvantages, there is scarcely any class of property that will pay so good an interest, when well selected, on capital.

Wheal Edward, we are glad to notice, is improving in prospects. A few weeks since, when these shares fell from 5*l.* 5s. to 4*l.*, we stated in our remarks that there was no real cause for the decline; since which they have advanced to 4*l.* 15s., buyers, with an upward tendency. The next sampling (for one month) will be 115 tons of good quality ore, against 176 tons for the two months previous. This has been raised without any encroachment on the reserves. The mine is in a fair way to make good monthly profits, and is one of the best progressive mines in the list.

Balnoon shares have been in good demand, owing to a report that the indications at the mine warrant an expectation of one of those large deposits of tin, peculiar to the district, and which have returned very large profits. Should this expectation be realised, these shares will see a great rise.

East Rosewarne has improved this week. During the last period of this mine being worked a considerable quantity of rich ore was raised above the 12. Owing, however, to the inefficiency of pumping power, nothing could be done below this level. The present engine will enable operations to be prosecuted to a considerable depth. The 22 is now being driven, and is just entering the run of ore ground seen in the level above. This mine is considered by some of the best authorities as holding out more than ordinary good prospects.

At Great Wheal Alfred meeting, it was deemed advisable, although not necessitated, to make a call of 1*l.* per share. This will place the company in good financial position, and obviate the necessity for any call being made at the next meeting. It is expected that the new bobs will be erected, and the engine resume its usual operations of pumping this day (Friday). The placing of two bobs instead of one (thereby dividing the immense weight, about 70 tons, that the former one was subject to), will in a great measure prevent the chance of a similar accident to that which lately occurred. We trust that the mine will ere long resume its former position in public estimation. To those who are disposed to wait a few months for results, an investment in Great Alfred will amply repay them, at the present price.

Mr. Crofts sends us the following remarks on the state of the market:

If proof were wanting of the growing character of the business in mines, or the gradual spread of the basis on which it rests, it would be found in the vital ty-hown by the market in the face of adverse circumstances—such as the high value of money, and the effect it produces upon mining stocks, but more particularly those of a speculative and progressive character; and, therefore, up to the commencement of the past week the value of favourite non-paying, as well as most dividend mines, had undergone no material change. Some new features have, however, now shown themselves. A fall in the price of copper, and a threatened, or probable, fall in that of tin, have begun to precipitate prices, especially of such mines as produce large quantities of either mineral; and it is not improbable that all dividend mines have for the moment reached their highest value, thus indicating a time rather to sell than to buy. Alfred Consols and Providence Mines, as single types of the class alluded to, are now in course of submission to these circumstances—both stocks, contrary to the strongest convictions a month ago, having declined instead of increased in value, and a prediction of the same fate for most others is by no means unreasonable. The speculative market has been on the contrary, enlivened by a brisk demand for the Great Wheal Alfred, Balnoon Consols, and other shares. Since the call of 1*l.* per share on the former (which places the mine on a satisfactory financial basis), the advance has been 1*l.* per share, and in Balnoon from 3*l.* or 4*l.* to 6*l.* 15s. and 7*l.* This rise is caused by the discovery of a "carbona" or bunch of ore, which may be the cause of the shares advancing to a much higher price—provided always that there is no exaggeration of the merits of the discovery, against which contingency, not in this particular case but in all cases, the public should be on their guard. Sudden and large advances in mining property generally lead to as sudden depressions, one element in which is, however, the realising shares bought or held at a lower price—which may be designated a prudent operation, and one generally found to be safer than waiting for the highest point a share is predicted to reach. The business in Great Alfred Consols—still a prominent stock—has been, as stated, large, but it is of a more scattered character, there being symptoms of an inclination on the part of certain large operators to allow, in future, the shares to find their own level in the market—that level being the intrinsic value founded upon a comparison with the price of shares in mines similarly situated as to their general prospects, or even with dividend mines. Seeing that these shares have undergone a reduction of 75 per cent. from the highest point, they ought either to be cheap at the present price, or be considered worthless; but so serious a fall does not argue much in favour of the *policy* of supporting particular mines, which sooner or later, it appears, find their true level, notwithstanding the talent, industry, and capital, with the purest of motives, brought to bear upon them by those admitted within the "charmed circle."

Mr. Lelean communicates the following information:—

As money becomes easier, confidence grows in the Mining Market. During the week a large amount of business has been done in several dividend-paying and progressive mines. In directing the attention of capitalists to good investments, the following should be noticed:—Boscean, Botallack, Condurrow, Providence, South Caradon, Par Consols, Margaret, St. Ives Consols, and Wheal Owles. Upon reference to the Share List of the *Mining Journal*, it will be seen that the aggregate market value of these is only 459,352*l.*, and that they are paying in dividends 840,080*l.* per annum—nearly 18½ per cent., or about 5½ years' purchase on the average. Thus, if an investor buy in 5000*l.* or 10,000*l.* worth of stock, he will, by taking a proportionate amount in each of these, realise as stated, the whole of them being unexceptional, and should one fall off a little in the returns, another will make it up. The fall in the price of tin and copper will not affect the dividends so much as is generally supposed, inasmuch as materials are very much lower in price than they were, whilst progressive mines will be prosecuted with greater vigour, the costs being much lighter. The supply of copper and tin by this country is not equal to the demand, and the importations of these ores are barely sufficient to supply the foreign markets. Under these circumstances, there is no reason to complain, as miners will get a good paying price for the ore, and capitalists good dividends for their outlay. Balnoon has improved, and a further rise of 2*l.* 10s. per share has taken place during the week. There is no doubt that the shares will advance very considerably above their present price. By selecting good progressive mines, that are selling cheap, and buying a few shares in each—say 50*l.* or 100*l.*, according to circumstances—such as Margery, Trelyon, East Margaret, Pendeen, Stray Park, Gonamena, Ludcott, Carnyorth, Spearne Consols, Bell and Lanarth, East Providence, North Levant, South Ellen, Molland, North Frances, and holding them for awhile, good profits will be realised. Apply the same rule to these mines as to the above-mentioned dividend mines. Referring to the Share List of the Journal; multiply the number of shares by the price, and it will be seen, from the low figure at which they are selling, compared with the price of others, much too high, why people lose their money—namely, their being without sound knowledge and proper discrimination. It is not intended to make any unjust or invidious distinctions; there are many other good mines, not named here, and some that are well worthy attention. As we noticed in a former Number of the Journal, capitalists who adventure in mines must have faithful agents to represent them, or else, in nine cases out of ten, they will lose their money. The lode in Balnoon new discovery is reported to be very rich—worth, in fact, full 5*l.* per barrow. At Pendeen meeting, on Thursday, a call of 3s. per share was made. The report from Molland states that the lode in the 20 end and in the winze has greatly improved during the last week. These discoveries are very gratifying. Margery sampled 115 tons of good copper ore on Wednesday. The lode in the 50 west is worth 4 tons per fathom:

Messrs. Tredinnick and Co., in their "Subscription Circular," remark:

The fall of 9*l.* per ton in the price of copper has been partly anticipated in the standard for copper ore, we therefore trust that the latter will not be seriously affected in consequence; the miner should remember that the standard has ruled high for several months, and in justice he ought to submit cheerfully to fluctuations not involving a permanent fall beyond 10 per cent. Tin, in our opinion, will be more seriously depreciated than copper, and it behoves all interested in tin mines to regard present returns as no criterion of actual worth; four years' purchase of dividends is enough to give for such mines as Margaret, Providence, Great Work, Carnyorth, Ding Dong, West Providence, Mary, St. Ives Consols, Dolcoath, Drake Walls, or Tincroft. The value of several tin mines has rapidly risen in the market; a fall of 10*l.* to 15*l.* in the price of tin will absorb at least one moiety of the dividends paid during the past year, and cannot but affect the value of shares whenever it transpires. Buller is looking well in the eastern ground, a lode has been intersected in the cross-cut from Davey's shaft, that yields 5 tons both east and west per fm: the ensuing dividend will in all probability be 10*l.* Basset dividend will be 8*l.*, and the prospects are good. South Frances is improving, yet the shares stand at 325*l.* to 330*l.* in the face of a 10*l.* dividend on Monday next. Buller and Basset United is looking well in the shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding fine stones of copper ore, in fact, the whole lode is strongly impregnated with copper, this is the most interesting and promising non-dividend mine we have, it stands in the same north and south parallel as the Buller, Basset, and South Frances, and the lodes now being wrought have yielded millions in Penstruthal and Tresavean, which stand about half a mile to the east: West Basset in good demand; North Basset reserves of ore are estimated at 60,000*l.*, whilst the ends are generally poor, the prospects of the adventure are good, and in our opinion the yield will increase as the works are extended in depth, the large deposits being usually found imbedded in the granite; the last two-monthly dividend was 10s., the present price is therefore seven years' purchase, which, in contradistinction to four years' for tin mines, is a fair valuation. In South Buller and West Penstruthal, the cross-cut north is passing through a fine channel of ground, and in all probability the lode, when intersected, will be found productive, as the depth is 42 fms. from surface, and the indications on the back are highly satisfactory; this point is watched with lively interest by resident capitalists. A considerable advance in value may any day occur. East Trefusis lode in the engine-shaft yields fine stones of copper; this adventure is situate in the Buller and Basset district, and has, therefore, every favourable analogy of profitable surrounding mines. Camborne Vean has been in demand. Stray Park requires money and more vigorous working: Capt. Pryor should turn on his usual quantity of steam. Why should not the bottom of this mine yield as much tin as Dolcoath? sound, practical energetic working has sent the shares of the latter from 30*l.* to 350*l.*! Go, Frank, and do likewise! Damael is started under favourable circumstances, and shares are mostly held by practical local miners: we recommend the adventure to our subscribers. Penstruthal heavy, and only very partially worked; we suggest to the resident manager either employing more men or stopping the engine; we are informed that the coal bills exceed the tutwork costs. West Grenville and South Condurrow are well situate, and worthy of a spirited trial, still the shareholders hesitate in erecting steam-engines; unless shafts be sunk and levels opened out in depth, it is a farce to expect success, as neither copper nor tin are to be found at surface (at least in Cornwall). Margery, Pendeen, Balnoon Consols, Lelant Consols, Wendron Consols, Carnewas, Old Tolgus United, Tolvadden, Great Wheal Busy, and Great Wheal Vor, are favourably regarded, and we do not hesitate to predict that they will become great and profitable mines. St. Day United has paid her maiden dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, or 1500*l.*; this property, upon which 40,000*l.* has been expended, ought, at present prices of tin and copper, to pay regular dividends two-monthly.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

At NORTH WHEAL WREY (St. Ive), they are progressing favourably in sinking the engine-shaft, which is down 6 fms. below the 10, producing fine rocks of lead. A box of silver-lead ores from this mine has been forwarded this week to Mr. Fuller's offices, Threadneedle-street, and is well worthy inspection.

At NORTH FRANCES, the lode is still holding good in Eales's shaft—worth 50*l.* per fm. On Wednesday 29 tons of ore were sampled, of the average value of 13*l.* and 14*l.* per ton. The shaft is now sunk about 7 fms., in a good course of ore, the ore improving in quality as it gets deeper.

At EAST FALMOUTH, they have a good improvement. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 10 is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fm , and in the winze 4 tons per fm. They will sample on May 9 about 40 tons, and intend to pay a dividend of 3*s.* per share next meeting.

WHEAL MARGARET still holds out most encouraging prospects. The 70, west of King's winze, is 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fathom, and can be driven for 40*s.* This we have discovered to be a distinct lode from the one on which the 70, coming against it, has been driven, which very considerably enhances the value of the mine; and we have made a similar discovery in the 40, where we find we have a rich lode standing (whole) by the side of the one driven on for a very great number of fathoms. The mine throughout is looking exceedingly well.

EAST MARGARET is looking well throughout; they, however, stand in great need of the new shaft to the west, which is being hastened down with the utmost possible dispatch, and which, when accomplished, will be the means of causing very considerably increased returns.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—Extraordinary expedition has been manifested in carrying out this adventure. The smiths'-shop and timber-house are already built, and the engine-house will be commenced in the early part of the ensuing week. The engine-shaft has been cleared up about 10 fms., the mouth of which exhibits a most tremendous opening, not less than from 60 to 70 ft. in width. Great excitement prevails in the neighbourhood in which the mine is situate, it having been a sort of holiday resort, and has been visited by thousands of persons of both sexes. Judging from the opinions of the public, but more particularly those of the oldest inhabitants of the district, the success of the adventure is beyond doubt.

NORTH WHEAL GILBERT is said to have very considerably improved, being a good course of ore in the 10, west of their engine-shaft.

At the BOSCEAN MINE, the 89, 100, and 112 west of the slide shaft, are opening good ore ground. The 122 west has also a promising lode in the end, and appears to be getting into the run of tin ground which has been gone through in the 100 and 112. At the Old Mine, the water is in fork to the 50. The 60 is expected to be reached in about three weeks. In extending the 40 east the guide has been cut, which is about 2½ feet wide, with very soft ground. This is now being driven on south to meet with the Gallish and Great Boscean lodes, from which great quantities of tin have been raisen by the old workers above the adit level.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—Capt. N. Ennor inspected this mine on Saturday last, and reports very favourably of it.

BALNOON.—The carbona continues to improve; it is producing some very rich tinstuff.

MARGERY sampled 115 tons on Tuesday. The 50 end west is worth 3¼ to 4 tons of ore per fm.

BOTALLACK MINE is looking first-rate—far better, in fact, than can be gained from the printed report. They have a splendid lode for copper at Wheal Cock in the 70, worth 70*l.* per fm., and an end under it. This they think is standing by the side of the old workings for hundreds of fathoms. The tin parts also are very rich.

WHEAL THOMAS (Perranzabuloe) is now being worked with steam-power in a spirited manner by London and Cornish adventurers. The prospects are very encouraging. The dressing-floors are laid out, and rich silver-lead ores in course of cleaning. This locality has long drawn the attention of miners as a lead district.

TOLVADDEN MINE, on Tuesday, sampled for the month 50 tons of ore, raised by sixteen men on tutwork. They have a splendid lode in the sump ore course from 3 to 4 ft. wide.

TYWARNHAILE MINE (St. Agnes).—This important mine is about being worked by a highly respectable company of London and Cornish adventurers. There is little doubt but Tywarnhaile, with the proposed plan of working, will take its position with the first-class copper mines in the county.

LEVANT has divided 230,000*l.*, not 23,000*l.*, as noticed in Mr. Lelean's remarks last week.—At EAST PROVIDENCE, tributers are at work already, and another rich lode will be intersected soon. This mine is situated on the east of the Providence Mines, and is a good speculation. The lode in the 50, west of Margaret, is worth 4 tons of copper ore.—PROVIDENCE never looked better.—TRELYON and ST. IVES CONSOLS are both continuing to produce large quantities of tin.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—The discovery in the 28 being nearly as far west as the point under which the lode was reported rich in the 18, is an important feature in the mine; if this continues it will yet make a good mine. The lode is valued at from 15*l.* to 18*l.* per fathom.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Capt. James Richards, of the Devon Great Consols, who is now appointed manager of this mine, has just made a report upon his recent inspection, from which we extract the following:—Murchison's engine-shaft is complete to a few feet below the 62, which has been extended east a few feet only on a portion of the north, or flookan part of the lode, from whence a cross-cut is being driven north, for the intersection of the north part of the lode; the ground is tolerably favourable for progress. The same level has been driven west about 70 fms., but with the exception of occasional stones of ore the lode is unproductive. In the 52 fm. level the end is not so productive as it has been, but is promising. and worth ¼ ton of ore per fm. The 42 fm. level has been extended west about 140 fms.; in the present end it is 5 ft. wide, worth 1¼ ton of ore per fm. About 50 fms. to the east of this drivage a winze has been sunk on the south part of the lode, and communicated with the 52 below; worth at point of communication ¼ ton of ore per fm. The trial shaft is completed to 3 fms. below the 42; this level, in which the lode is unproductive, has been driven east only a few fathoms. The 42 is extended west 44 fms., and the lode will average 4 ft. wide; in the present end the lode is of a very promising character. In the ends at the bottom of the winze the lode in the western drivage is worth 1¼ ton, and in the eastern 2 tons per fm. The winze between the 30 and 42 must be communicated as speedily as possible, as it will materially improve the air in both levels. It is of the utmost consequence that the mine should be thoroughly ventilated, and as I do not think the course now adopted, of putting in doors, &c., will be sufficient, I would recommend sinking a small grass shaft, simply for ventilation. The reserves I estimate at 1700 tons, capable of giving monthly samplings of 120 tons, and with care a fair profit may be realised.

WREY CONSOLS.—Anonymous correspondents should be careful what they write. If "Miner" will give his name, I will meet him on paper or on the spot. As to the capabilities of the parties who have reported on the Wrey Consols, the best proof is fact. As one, I wrote only what I saw; my experience is having examined almost every mine in Great Britain, and if that be not sufficient, I will tell "Miner" more. If anything could do good to a property, the step he has taken is the one he should adopt. Now, Mr. Editor, let any man not a miner, or, if so, the better the miner the better the judge, see the Wrey Consols, and then say whether the report of "Miner" is correct. I say it is not. Now, Sir, I challenge "Miner" to come to the point: let him write facts, describe the lode as it is, the mineral it contains, and the proof will be that "Miner" will do the neighbourhood some service. If "Miner" be a miner, let him have the same honesty most real miners have. Let him copy Jehu Hitchins, Nicholas Ennor, and other practical men, who do not scruple to sign their names any more than your humble servant—GEORGE HENWOOD.

WHEAL TALLACK.—The engine is now fairly at work, and the water drained from the bottom. The shaftmen have commenced cutting down the shaft; the lode in the bottom is worth from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fm. for tin for the whole length of the shaft, and improves at every sinking. A few feet south there is a fine copper lode running in a parallel direction, containing rich ore, jack, and mundic; this lode is underlying the tin lode, and will form a junction at a few fathoms depth, where a course of ore may naturally be expected. A few fathoms still further south an old shaft has been cleared, and the lode exposed to view; this is about 18 in. wide, and of a very promising description, producing good stones of copper ore; this has been conjectured to be the Great South Towan lode, which made such large returns a little to the west of this sett.

SOUTH CRENVER.—This mine adjoins Old Crenver and Wheal Abraham workings, being very near those of the latter, which formerly produced so much rich ore. It is the opinion of those in the district that South Crenver has every prospect of becoming a valuable property. Operations are progressing steadily, and all appears systematically carried on. A good parcel of ore is on the floors, and another is in course of preparation for market, and business appears here to be carried out in a miner-like manner.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—Being in the proximity of West Alfred Consols I took the opportunity of paying the mine a visit, and have much pleasure in giving you the result of my inspection. The mine is worked with great spirit, the number of tut workmen being much greater than I have seen in many an adventure at this stage of operations. True, the ground has been hard up to the present time; but being fully acquainted with the stratum of the district, I am of opinion that the hard *cap* will eventually disappear, and give way to an easy channel. The same thing has been the case in the now famous mines Alfred Consols and Great Wheal Alfred, the former of which was, some years ago, within an ace of being abandoned, the lode down to the 60 being hard and poor, but by persevering the ground changed, and it has since paid 80,000*l.* in dividends. Some four or five months back this mine had a considerable improvement in the 65, in the western part of the mine, the lode being worth 30*l.* in the back of the level, whilst the bottom was a great deal richer still; and great hopes were at that time entertained that this discovery would prove of great importance, judging from the strong and kindly appearance of the lode. This improvement continued for some 4 or 5 fms. driving, but the present end has come into a neck of ground which has somewhat disordered the lode, not only in this level, but likewise in the level under, which is now going through the same ordeal. However, there is every reason to expect that, on issuing out of this elvan, the lode will resume its productiveness, the same thing having occurred in the 55, which is some 15 fms. ahead of the 65, but suspended at present for want of ventilation. The lode in the 85 west is strong and promising; the greatest expectations, however, repose on the 85 east of flat-rod shaft. The lode in this level has been gradually improving for the last two or three months, with every prospect of becoming better still, as it gets away from the cross-course. In the present end, 15 fms. east of the shaft, I consider it is worth not less than 4*l.* per fm., and I am confident that, in 2 or 3 fms. more driving, it will be worth considerably more, as it will come under the ore gone down in the bottom of the 75, east of the present end, where there was a solid body of ore of the value of, say 40*l.* at least, in the bottom of the level. I am the more anxious to draw your attention to this point as it is the distinguishing feature of the mine. The lode is as healthy a lode as ever I saw, and I entertain no doubt that it will make a rich deposit in the next levels; in fact, I have seen richer lodes, but never a more promising one. From a careful inspection of the sections of the mine, I am disposed to think that there will be, somewhere in this level, or, at least in the level immediately under, a junction of the north and south lodes; and, should my surmises prove correct, the mine will prove equal to any in the district, or even in Cornwall. Curious enough, I have been told that, when the improvement in the 65 west took place, the present manager of the mine said, "Well, if we have a new mine in the western ground, I have no objection to put up an engine on Mellanear;" but, for all that, I say our mine is east of flat-rod shaft, and, for my own part, I fully concur with him. On coming up again to surface I found the men very busy. The sampling takes place to-morrow, and will be from 200 to 210 tons. This, seemingly, is a little less than the last, but I am told that it will be mostly adventurers' ore, many of the tributers having left; and, if so, it requires no better confirmation of the spirited manner in which the mine is being opened.—*J. P.: Hayle, April 27.*

PAR CONSOLS DISTRICT.—The new mine on the eastern side of the estuary of Par is named Menabilly Wheal Rashleigh. An adit has been driven 40 fms. on the course of one of the many lodes to be seen in the cliff; this lode is of enormous size—in fact, no lode was ever seen on the western side to approach it in magnitude, except the Great Crinnis lode, which produced such immense wealth. The adit has been driven on the flookan part of the lode, but has been cut into in several places, and has been found to be composed of very fine gossan, green carbonate of copper, mundic, prian, and very congenial quartz. A very favourable cross-course has also been met with in driving the adit, which is of great importance, as it will cause those changes in the lodes which have proved so beneficial to the mines throughout the district. There is every reason to believe that when this lode is opened out the results will equal the success of the other mines in the district. The indications are of such a character as to stamp it as a first-class speculation, and one which, with the practical knowledge that will be brought to bear on the management of the works, will be highly satisfactory and remunerative to the proprietors.

NORTH TAVY is likely to turn out a first-rate affair. It is on the Bedford Consols and Gawton lodes, and it is thought that it will be found to be the same champion lode which has improved in the latter mine.

OOLA.—In opening out a piece of ground for one of the buildings two promising branches have been cut, containing excellent gossan and rich stones of lead. These, as well as all the other branches that have been met with, are dipping at the main lode. As soon as the engine is put to work, and the mine drained, good parcels of rich ore will be brought to market, and returns made.

At WEST FOWEY CONSOLS, the tin lode, which is now getting clear of the copper lode recently intersected, is opening out very well as far as it can be seen. This tin lode, before worth 60*l.* to 70*l.* per fm., was not heaved by the intersection, thereby proving it to be a champion lode.

FROM SOUTH GARRAS, Capts. John and J. B. Champion report—Lenderyou's engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 40, the ground is much softer than it has been. The 40, north of Lenderyon's shaft, is unproductive. The stopes south of Lenderyou's shaft, in the back of the 40, are worth about 25*l.* per fm. for silver-lead ore. The stopes south of May's rise, in back of the 40, are worth about 12*l.* per fm. The rise in back of the 30, north of Lenderyou's shaft, produces mundic and spots of lead. Johns's stopes, in back of the 30, south of Lenderyou's, are worth about 15*l.* per fathom. Hoskins's stopes, in the back of the 11, south of Lenderyou's shaft, are worth 10*l.* per fathom.

From WHEAL HENDER (April 29), Capt. W. Blewett reports—Rosewarne lode is 18 in. wide, much improved since my last report, and bids fair for still greater improvement. The south lode is 2 feet wide, with rich stones of copper and tin ores; from the appearance of this end, further improvements may be expected.

From MOUNT'S BAY CONSOLS (April 30), Capt. James Richards reports—In the north cross-cut, at the 25, there is no alteration to notice. In the 35, driving east on the east end west lode, a lode has been intersected, which was at first disordered by a flookan or slide, but has since increased in size, and has now a more settled and kindly appearance. We have to-day commenced sinking a shaft upon the Tolvadden lode, about 40 fms. east of north cross-cut, and nearer to Tolvadden Mine.

ROSSIE AND VICTORIA LEAD MINES.—Prof. J. D. Whitney, in reporting on these mines, says the veins of galena at Rossie have obtained a world-wide celebrity for the splendid crystallisation of this ore, and of calcareous spar, which have been found in them. The ores are almost pure galena, with hardly a trace of any other metal than lead, the quality of which is excellent. All that remains to be done to put this mine in a paying condition is to sink the shafts respectively 11 fms. below the old workings. Capt. John Dunkin, jun., says, at the bottom of the engine-shaft there are levels commenced east and west; the former is in 2½ fms., lode same size and character as the shaft; west it is in 3½ fms., producing greater quantities of lead ore. There is a good 60-horse engine on the mine, of ample power to drain from a depth of 40 fms. below the present bottom. Captain Thomas Petherick states that in Crystal shaft, at 20 ft. below the old workings, a great improvement had commenced; the vein from thence to the bottom of the shaft, 24 feet deeper, is a very fine looking lode, containing mostly rich galena. As to Victoria Mine, the same parties state that the principal openings are on the Union vein. In the 16, east from Victoria shaft, the level is in 40 ft. in a fine vein, 3½ to 4 ft. wide, richly charged with galena. Fine stoping ground will be found above this level. West of Collins's shaft, the stope, 40 ft. long, shows the vein to be rich in galena, and wide. The Victoria vein is exposed in an open cut; it appears to be handsomely charged with lead, about the same width as the Union vein. At the Union Mine, the work ought to be paying for itself as soon as stoping is commenced over the 16.

THE PIEDMONTESE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company proposes to work concessions in the Val d'Oscella (Piedmont), and the Canton Tessin (Switzerland). The capital of the company is fixed at 50,000*l.*, one-half of which (20,000*l.* in shares, and 5000*l.* in cash) is to be paid to the vendors of the concessions. The concessions comprise a surface extent of nearly seven English miles, and are held in perpetuity from the respective governments. The properties have been carefully examined by Dr. J. J. W. Watson, whose report may be considered favourable. Two of the mines produce copper, and are situated in the valley of Oscella, in the mountains rising from both shores of the River Toscia, and named, respectively, Magiandona and Nibio. Magiandona consists of a number of open-air workings, executed for the discovery of gold in the former times by the peasants, and a few levels or galleries driven in upon the metallic veins at different elevations, on the sides of the mountain, up to an altitude of 180 metres (195 yards) above the river plain of the Toscia. It is proposed to commence operations at the point where a cross vein intersects a group of three other veins, and where there is everything to prove that great riches exist. Nibio is nearly *vis a vis* to Magiandona, upon the same run of lodes. It is virgin property, but upwards of 20 well-defined veins have been discovered by exploring. Most of these have a mean thickness of 5 yards at surface, although there is a junction of five veins, which, at a certain point, attains the enormous breadth of 22 yds. 2 ft. 3 in., and is mineralised to at least one-fifth of its bulk with rich copper ore. The two other concessions are those of Novagio and Astano, near Lake Maggiore. The former is a virgin property, from which it is anticipated a profit of 25*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per month will be realised. Astano yields an auriferous silver-lead, and the assay of the ore gives 58 per cent. for lead, 180 ozs. of silver to the ton, and 3 ozs. of gold. It is calculated that by raising 50 tons per month (and the mines can be worked by galleries, being situate on the side of a hill) a profit of 1500*l.* per month, or 18,000*l.* per annum, may be realised.

The *Birmingham Journal* of this day says:—The fall of 1d. per lb. in the price of copper was generally known here early on Monday afternoon. On the same day a meeting of metal rollers was held, at which corresponding reductions were agreed upon in the prices of brass wire and tubing. Apart from the direct, the indirect effect upon a great variety of trades will be such that it will not only be a very seasonable relief, but tend to stimulate trade generally, at a time when something of the kind was wanting to give it an impetus towards healthy action.

The announcement that the copper smelters had decided on a reduction of the price came unexpectedly on Monday, the prevailing impression having been that the old rate would be adhered to for a week or ten days longer; towards the close of last week, however, the symptoms of a fall became more apparent; an unusual alacrity was observed in the delivery of orders accepted some time previously, at the prices of the day, and instead of an indisposition to sell, agents were willing to supply consumers with much larger quantities than they were disposed to purchase. But the fact is, consumers have not been purchasing of late, except in just sufficient quantities to enable them to carry on business; an immense amount of old metal has been worked up, this, coupled with the decline in trade, which immediately succeeded the last advance, has caused a great falling off in the demand for the metal in the last two months. Instances have reached us where loss as well as inconvenience has been sustained, both of which might have been avoided by the observance of a little more promptitude in making known so important a resolve. As to the future, the prevailing opinion appears to be that there will be no further alteration for some time. One circumstance which may be expected to operate against a future fall in the price of copper, is the high price still maintained both for tin and spelter, the fall on the former having been to the extent of 4*l.* per ton only, but another reduction is believed to be at hand.

SMELTING FURNACES NEAR WHITBY.—Arrangements are now definitively completed for the erection of two smelting furnaces at the bottom of the incline, about eight miles from Whitby, by a company from Leeds. A capital of 20,000*l.* has already been subscribed, and it is understood that active operations will be commenced forthwith. This is, no doubt, a step in the right direction, and it is impossible to foresee the beneficial results which may accrue to the neighbourhood from this undertaking. The expenses attending the conveyance of the raw material has hitherto been a great drawback to the profitable working of the iron mines in the district, but when smelting furnaces are erected on the spot, the obstacle will be removed, and an impetus will be given to the proprietors of the mines to prosecute their labours in the development of the mineral treasures of this locality. There is probably no place in the north of England where such immense beds of iron and other stone are to be found; and it is computed by practical men, that when the furnaces are in operation iron can be made at least 12*s.* per ton less than it can be manufactured for at any other place. The North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway will also tend to promote the further development of the hidden treasures of the dales. Altogether, things are assuming a more cheering and encouraging appearance, and brighter days are beginning to dawn upon us.

IMPROVED COMMUNICATION WITH IRELAND.—We observe by *Bradshaw's Guide* for this month that a plan for securing an improved communication with Ireland will be acted on immediately, by means of the fast steamer *Pacific*, 1500 tons, and 550 horse-power, which has been secured for this purpose. We understand that liberal concessions have been made to her present owners by the South Wales Railway Company, for a term of years, enabling her agents to book passengers through from London to Cork at moderate rates, *via* Milford, which is the most direct and quickest route. The *Pacific*, from her great power and speed, is considered admirably suited for this trade.

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.—Boydell's traction engine and endless railway will be exhibited, applied both to ploughing by direct traction and to drawing upon common roads, upon the estate of Mr. C. Roper, of Croxton Park, Norfolk, on Thursday, May 7, and the following day. This patent is now in the possession of the Traction Engine and Endless Railway Company (limited).

DIRECT-ACTION MARINE ENGINE FOR SCREW PROPULSION.—Mr. Alex. Morton, of Glasgow, read a paper, upon his improved engine, before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. The chief peculiarity of his arrangement is in the form of the shaft, which has two arms forged upon it nearly at right angles to its axis; the elongated journal or portion of the shaft which lies between the arms and connects them is inclined, and crosses the axis of the shaft, so that the arms stand out from diametrically opposite points of the shaft, the whole being termed a Z-crank, from its zigzag form. The crank serves for two cylinders and two air-pumps, and would serve for several more cylinders, if these were arranged round the shaft, either along with or opposite to the other cylinders. This invention was fully described in the *Mining Journal* some twelve months since.

TUNNEL THROUGH MOUNT CENIS.—The Sardinian Government has just concluded the preliminaries of a contract with the Company of the Victor-Emmanuel Railway for the passage and tunneling of Mount Cenis. The sum of forty millions having been deemed sufficient for completing the tunnel and galleries to complete the plan as previously sanctioned, the Government has consented to take twenty millions on itself, and the company an equivalent sum.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—E. Williams, April 24: In consequence of the great rain in this part of the country this week, we have been enabled to do little in sinking the shaft in the eastern part of the mine, which is a matter so desirable to us. The western stopes look better than last week, and there is good ore in the lode at the eastern rise. The dressing is going on satisfactorily, and we are preparing the machinery for the western engine-shaft with all the expedition we can command.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, T. Trelease, T. Hosking, April 27: There is no change to notice in the lode at Field's engine-shaft since last report; neither in the 150 east. The lode in the 140, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 24*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per fm. The north part of the lode in the 120, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore about 20*l.* per fm. The south part of the lode, which is being driven on at this point, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and is as yet rather disordered by the flookan. Since the last report, the lode has been taken down in the 100 fm. level, east of this shaft, which is worth from 100*l.* to 120*l.* per fathom. The south lode in the 100, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 30*l.* per fm. There is no change to notice in the 120 west—neither in the 90 east, nor the 70 cross-cut north, since last report. The tribute department looks well. Our sampling to-morrow will be about 410 tons.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, April 29: The lode in Mellinoweth adit end is several feet wide, composed of prian, quartz, mundic, blende, and yellow copper ore. It has a very promising appearance, and I think from the numerous strings, or small veins, of pure copper ore that bears through it they in a little depth fall together and make a very productive lode. The ground in the end is easier for driving.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Barkla, April 25: This is our setting and subsist day. We have no particular change in the 15, driving north and south. Still large branches of spar, and occasionally spots of copper in the south driving; the latter is set to-day at 8*l.* 15*s.* per fathom; driven since last report 2 fms. 6 in.: total, 7 fms. 1 ft. 3 in. North driving, set at 8*l.* 15*s.* per fathom; driven since last report 4 fathoms: total, 6 fms. 4 ft. In consequence of the constant rain, it makes our progress rather slow with our surface operations.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, April 30: The lode in both the end and rise is much the same as last reported on, producing stones of copper ore; ground still favourable for exploring. No other change to notice.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, April 30: We are driving by the side of the lode in the 148 east, and also in the 130 east. The lode in the 115 west is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. Warne's stopes in the back of this level will yield 4½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in Osborne's winze, sinking in the bottom of the 115 east, will yield about 3 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will yield 5 tons of ore per fm. Paull's stopes in the bottom are worth 3¼ tons of ore per fm. Jackson's stopes in the 103 will turn out 5 tons of ore per fm. We are rising by the side of the lode in the 47 east. The lode in the 35 is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work, and looking very kindly. We shall sample to-morrow about 260 tons of copper ore.

BODCOLL.—F. Evans, April 27: In the 10 east there is a slight improvement in the ground for driving; driven this week 1 fm., and since setting-day 2 fms. 1 ft.; there is no change in the lode since last report.

BOG MINE.—W. Barrett, April 29: We have been engaged drawing the ore from No. 1 pitch since our last reports, and shall finish to-morrow, when we shall at once commence washing it; we are busily engaged in laying down buddles for the purpose of washing immediately. No alteration in this pitch since last reported on, as the men's time has been engaged in clearing the stuff. No. 2 pitch, in back of the Boat level, is yielding 15*l.* worth of ore per fm. No. 3 pitch, in back of the same level, is worth 12*l.* per fm. We have arranged with a party to bring the remainder of the materials from the Borrington Mines, which we expect will be delivered by the end of this week, and shall at once erect the horse whim at the engine-shaft, and find our way to the Boat level with all possible dispatch.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, April 25: The sumpmen are engaged sinking and rising to hole to the 60; the ground in this place is unusually hard, here our progress is slow. In the 50 east, on Hallett's lode, the lode is small and unproductive; in the 50 east, on south lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, tribute ground; in the 50 west, on engine lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 40 winze, on south lode, tribute ground; in the 40 end east the lode is disordered by a cross-course. In the 30 end east the lode is 18 in. wide, lead, jack, and stones of ore—tribute ground; this end is within 2 ft. of Austin's shaft. In the 20, east of King's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, tribute ground. In the 10, east of ditto, the lode is 1 foot wide, good tribute ground. In the 25, west of Austin's, the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In Austin's winze, sinking below the west of Austin's cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, at present a good lode of lead and jack; in consequence of the air being bad in the 20, at Austin's, we have suspended the 20 cross-cut until we communicate the winze to the 30. We are from 2½ to 3 fms. below the 20, and still in good ground. At the new east shaft the ground is favourable for sinking, now about 11 fms. below the surface. The other things throughout the mine are without alteration.

BOLENOWE.—W. Roberts, April 28: The men have cut through the cross-course in the 50 east, it is about 7 ft. wide, and the lode east of the cross-course is about 1½ ft. wide, nearly of the same character as that on the western side. In the 40 west the lode is 2 ft. wide. In the 20 fm. level cross-cut south the ground is more favourable for driving.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, April 25: The lode in the engine-shaft is still large, and of a promising nature, producing good stones of ore and mundic; it is much harder than it has been, therefore we have set the men to-day at 21*l.* per fm.; the men are working well, and can get good wages at the present prices.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—J. Hambly, April 29: The lode is still of rey but small in the upper part of the end, but towards the bottom it appears to open larger, and most likely will make ore in depth; the ground is still light for breaking. We are carrying away the stones and making pits to deposit the deads, and then cover it over with earth and restore the land, to save the meadow land high dues.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, April 30: Bryntail lode has not yet been intersected by the cross-cut in the 10; the ground has been troublesome for driving, but it is now a little easier. The rise in back of the 10, east of the point of horse, in south part of the new lode, is about 5 fms. below the ore ground in the stope above; at present, the lode contains strings of lead and good stones of ore. The stope in back of the 10, east of the rise, is looking very well at present, and will on an average produce 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The dressing department is going on as usual.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey: I have little to communicate this week, further than that the holing or communication of the winze from the 40 to the 50 has been accomplished. This is of great advantage, causing good ventilation throughout the mine, and will facilitate the stoping in the back of the 50, and also enable the men to prosecute the driving of the end west with full vigour, which, I consider, is a very important feature, as, in all probability, the driving of that end will lay open productive stoping ground. The stopes throughout the mine are producing about the same quantity of ore as last reported.—Dressing Department: It is now raining in torrents, and should it continue long, it will interfere a little with preparing the ore for the next sampling. All other surface operations are going on steadily.

BWLCHSTELLAN.—J. Williams: The engine-shaft continues to go down in a beautiful lode of gossan, mixed with the ores of zinc and carbonate of lead, indications of a good deposit of ore below, which we expect soon to reach.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom, R. Dunstan, April 29: Saturday last being our usual setting-day, the following bargains were let:—The engine-shaft to sink under the adit level at 12*l.* per fm., limited 6 fms. The eastern end, on the north part of middle lode, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; the lode here is improving, and contains good stones of ore. The eastern end, on the south part of middle lode, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; this lode is also increasing in size, composed principally of mundic spotted with ore. We expect this part of the lode will form a junction with another lode which is seen a few fathoms to the south of it. The engine-shaft is communicated from the surface to the adit, and we hope shortly to be in a position to fix the pitwork, put the engine to work, and continue the workings under the adit in the most advantageous manner.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, April 28: In the 33 west the lode is nearly 1 ft. wide, with stones of good ore. In the 20 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing ¼ ton of ore per fm. The 10 west produces 2 tons per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 10 the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm.

CARNEWAS.—P. Drew, April 25: We are now engaged driving on the new lode each way 2 fms., but have not yet opened far enough to give you a report of appearances, in consequence of the level having run together 20 fms. in from the entrance, which took the men three days to clear out and secure the ground; but I may state that in the lode going east we have a small leader of jack and lead, and a very promising lode; going west the lode is small. I am of opinion that this is the first east and west lode. I hope to be able in a few days to give you an encouraging report.

CARVANNALL.—William Roberts, April 23: I cannot speak of any improvement since last reported.

CARVATH UNITED.—R. Hancock, April 27: The engine-shaft is sunk to the 4*0* on the course of the lode, and the level is driven on the lode east and west about 10 fms.; the lode is producing some tin, but not of much value as yet; it is large and strong, varying from 3 to 6 ft. wide. The 30 is extended east about 40 fms., and west 50 fms.; in the eastern end the lode is small and poor, but I think there is a lode gone off to the north, or a part of the same lode, but there is not enough yet done to be certain about it whether it is so or not; in the 10 and 20 it is the same. The 20 is driven east about 45 fms., and west about 60 fms. on the course of the lode. In the 10 I have put two pares of men to drive east and west on the north lode, in the 20 to drive east, and in the 30 to drive east. The 10, 20, and 30 are on the north lode, or on part of same; in about two or three months I shall be able to ascertain it more fully. The 10, 20, and 30 have been driven on the south part of the lode east and west of the shaft; and a great part of this lode is taken away above the 30, but it does not appear that they have taken away the north part of the lode or lodes. I have put the men that were driving the 20 west, on the south lode, to drive the 10 on the north lode, where we have taken down some rich stones of tin, the lode is varying from 1 ft. to 4 ft. wide; the same lode in the 20 and 30 is producing saving work for tin, and if this lode opens out in these levels it will raise the value of this mine. You must not expect great things before these works are carried out. The working department underground and at surface is going on favourably. The quantity of tin on the mine is about 7 tons, and we shall return these two months about 4¼ tons. We have cleared up one of the south adit shafts about 7 fathoms deep, when we came down to water, and were obliged to stop it until the water goes back; that is the adit that goes back to the eastern part of the sett on the north lode. We must wait until the summer comes before we can clear the adit and let down the water, when it can be done for much less expense both in labour and timber. We have commenced sinking a winze below the 30 to communicate with the 40, for ventilation from one level to the other, and for the purpose of proving the value of the lode, where I think there is a prospect for tin. We are going to put up 12 stamp heads more to the present steam stamps; the axle, and part of the other materials, are on the mine.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—J. Treweek, April 30: The lode in the deep adit end continues to produce about 15 cwts. of lead per fm. Other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.

CEFN CWM BRWYNO.—April 27: The lode in the 68, west of Taylor's shaft, is 3 feet wide, yielding at present 8 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the stope over this level, 40 fms. west of shaft, is 3 feet wide, yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fathom. The stope over ditto, 10 fathoms west of shaft, is producing 14 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stope over this level, 10 fms. east of shaft, is 4 feet wide, yielding about 8 cwts. of ore per fathom. The engine-shaft is now sunk to the depth for a 80, and the men have commenced to drive a cross-cut south, where we shall have about 6 fathoms to drive to intersect the lode. This has been a quick job in getting down the shaft, and we shall lose no time in intersecting the lode in the 80 as quick as pos-

sible. The lode in the 56, east of Taylor's shaft, is 3 feet wide, containing a little ore, but not to value. The lode in the stope over this level, 25 fathoms east of shaft, is 7 feet wide, producing about 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. The stope over this level, 10 fathoms east of shaft, is yielding about 8 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the stope over this level, 50 fathoms west of Taylor's shaft, is 12 ft. wide, yielding about 10 cwts. of ore per fathom. The stope over this level, 40 fathoms west of the shaft, is producing 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stope over this level, 30 fathoms west of shaft, is yielding 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. The stope over this level, 20 fms. west of shaft, is producing about 10 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the 44, driving east of Taylor's shaft, is 3 feet wide, with a very promising appearance, yielding about 1 ton of ore per fathom. This level is being pushed on with all possible speed, by six men, and if the lode continues as it is at present we shall soon open out some good ore ground in that direction. The stope over this level, 25 fathoms west of Taylor's shaft, is producing 1 ton 5 cwts. of ore per fathom. The stope over this level, 70 fathoms west of shaft, is yielding about 9 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 20, east of Taylor's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, containing a little ore at times, but not to value at present. We are still pushing on the cross-cut north in this level, about 5 fathoms east of Taylor's shaft. We have not intersected any lode as yet, but there is a great quantity of water coming out of the present end, and I think we are not far off from the lode. The dressing, &c., is all going on regular, and I hope we shall get a pretty good sampling on May 5.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—J. Vivian, C. Glasson, April 25: The ground in Walters's engine-shaft continues very hard for sinking.—Whitford's Lode: In the 60, driving east of Walter's cross-cut, the lode is still much disordered by the elvan course; in the 60, driving west of ditto, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 15*l*. per fm. for tin. In Eale's rise, in back of ditto, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 10*l*. per fm. for tin. In Trestrail's winze, sinking under the 50, west of cross-cut, the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 10*l*. per fm. for tin.—Julia Lode: In the 60 cross-cut, driving south-west of Walters' engine-shaft, we have intersected the south part of this lode; at this point it is small, but promising, with good stones of ore. In the 50, driving west of ditto, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, with good ore, but not enough to value. In the 20, driving west of Mary Ann cross-course, lode small, but very promising, bearing tribute ground.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—The new engine-shaft is being sunk below surface towards the adit level—ground favourable, and the men sinking about 1 fm. per week. The cross-cut men are sending up the stuff from the adit, and will drive to come under the new engine-shaft. The whim is set to work on Slater's shaft, and other surface works are progressing with all dispatch.—April 27.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, April 28: During the last month Morris's engine-shaft has been sunk below the 72 about 8 ft.; the ground is favourable for progress. The 72, west of Morris's shaft, has been driven 4 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; the lode is a little improved and become larger, composed of soft quartz, prian, occasional stones of rich copper ore. The 72, east of Morris's shaft, has been driven 3 fms. 5 ft.; the part of the lode seen is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, mundic, and copper ore, and judging from its very promising appearance on searching the east side of the cross-course, about 7 fms. from the present end (under the fine course of ore gone down in the bottom of the 62), I believe a good improvement will be realised. The 62, east of Morris's shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 1 foot; there is no alteration in the lode to notice. The 62, west of the western shaft, has been driven 2 fms.; the lode is becoming larger, and worth full 1 ton of rich ore per fm. The 50, west of the western shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 2 ft. 3 in.; the lode is full 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, mundic, and occasional stones of copper ore. The rise in the back of the 50, east of Morris's shaft, has been put up 4 fms. 3 ft.; throughout this extent the lode has produced good saving work. The 40, west of the western shaft, has been driven 3 fms.; the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of quartz, capel, prian, mundic, and increased quantities of copper ore. Other operations are progressing well. We purpose sampling about 170 tons of good quality ore on Friday next.

COLLEGE MINE.—A. Braithwaite, April 28: Yesterday was our setting day, and you will be pleased to hear that one of our tribute pitches has been let to four men, at 35s. per ton of lead, they paying dressing costs, 15s. per ton. It does appear strange, that with such discoveries and prospects, that our shares are not at a high premium; for had it not been for the weather, and other unavoidable delays, we should ere this have declared a dividend. We must have another crusher immediately. We hope to realise 15*l*. per ton for our lead.

CWM DAREN.—Capt. Tregoning: The men are getting on very well with the driving of the 10 westward, and with the tribute ground above, in which there is a fair yield of copper, but no change to notice.

CWM ERFIN.—April 28: There is nothing new since my last report. The new stope over the back of the 69, east of the rise lately holed, opens out to expectation; the lode on an average is 5 feet wide, yielding 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stope over the back of the 57, 10 fms. east of drawing-shaft, is from 4 to 5 feet wide, yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fm.; the stopes in back of ditto, and named in my last as 15 fms. east of the drawing-shaft, is suspended, in consequence of the workings being within 2 fms. of the back of the 57, and the said level 3 fms. behind the eastern extremity of the workings in this stope. The men have now resumed the driving of the level east under the same, of which I shall report more fully in my next. The horse of ground standing between the south branch and north workings in the 45 is got too wide to strip down any further with safety; the men are now driving a level east on the same towards the cross-cut, lode 1 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the same level which is being extended east of cross-cut, and driving by six men, yields about the same quantity. No alteration in the cross-cut south since last report, there being only two men the progress is slow. The stopes over the 45, 20 fms. east of the drawing-shaft, yields on an average ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 45, going west from the engine, has got small, being at present 1 foot wide, composed of spar, copper, and spots of lead. We shall sample, on Tuesday next, 35 tons of lead ore, being the produce for March and April.

DAREN.—J. Humphreys: Francis's level is not so productive this week as last, but, from the appearance, he thinks it will soon be as good as usual. Level Coed ore ground has yielded an improved return this week; and the tribute bargains are turning out a fair quantity of ore. The ore breaking from the lode in the top of the hill, he thinks, will leave a good profit. The dressing is going on steadily on the upper and lower ore floorings. We have now commenced to stope the ore ground found by the recent driving in Francis's level, and the lode gives a yield of about 10 cwts. to the fm. We sold from this mine on the 23d inst., 12 tons silver-lead ore, to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 18*l*. 15s. per ton.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, April 28: We are still driving by the side of the lode in Bastard's end, and at present the ground is more favourable for driving. The lode in the stope west of rise is 9 ft. wide, worth 12 tons of ore per fathom. The ground in the cross-cut west of rise, driving north, is favourable, and I have no doubt we shall soon cut the lode. In midway level, the ground is more favourable for driving, lode worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the middle level, the lode in the stope east of No. 1 winze is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The pitch in No. 2 winze is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The ground in the end is favourable, lode small and poor. At William and Mary, we have done nothing in driving as yet, owing to the collar of the shaft falling in; we have removed the whim from the new shaft, for the purpose of clearing the stuff, which will, with footway, be completed in a few days.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—T. Bawden, April 29: The ground is very favourable in the shaft, and we are getting on well with the sinking. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine since last reported.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, April 27: We have eight men driving east on the champion lode at 3*l*. 10s. per fathom; the distance of the present end from the cross-course is 19 fms. We have four men driving on the first caunter lode at 35s. per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, with good stones of black and grey copper ore. We have set a pitch in the back of the 40, on this lode, to two men, at 10s. in 1*l*. Our engine is keeping the water at three strokes per minute.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, April 30: The western end of the 32 is much improved; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good work. The stopes in the back of this level have improved, producing 1½ ton of good ore per fm. The pitch in the back of the 20, east of the cross-course, and also the western pitch, have improved, producing some rich work. No alteration in any other part of the mine. Our sampling to-morrow will be 60 tons of good quality ore.

DOLWEN.—F. Evans, April 27: The lode in the adit west is a little harder, and its appearance is more promising than when I wrote last; driven last week 1 fm. 0 ft. 6 in., and since setting-day 2 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. To all appearance, the weather will be a little more moderate; should this be the case, I propose to commence sinking the engine-shaft, which is now down about 13 fms. We shall have to sink about 7 fms. to get to the level of the adit.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, April 28: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 10 the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mixed throughout with tin, judging from the strong and masterly appearance of the lode, my opinion is, that it cannot, in depth, fail to produce large quantities of copper and tin. In the eastern part of the mine we have cleared a shaft to the adit: we find a level driven 60 fms. west of the shaft, on a lode composed of gossan, mixed with black copper ore. In about a week we shall be prepared to drive to prove the lode farther west. In the western part of the sett we have cleared up a shaft 14 fms., and so far as can be seen the lode is taken away for many fms. east and west of the shaft.

EAST GARRAS.—J. Pope, April 30: We have cut the lode at Potwheele, which is composed of gossan, prian, and quartz, with a promising appearance. We shall commence driving on it at once, and will write you again in a few days.

EAST KITT HILL.—R. Williams, April 30: The operations for the development of this valuable tin mine are going forward with spirit. On Tuesday we laid the foundation of the new engine-house, which is to be ready for the engine by June 6. The engine is to pump, draw, and stamp, and I have no doubt that before the close of the present year sufficient proof will be given that this is a most valuable property.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—April 27: The lode in the 22 west is at present disordered by a horse of killas, but the two branches, from appearances, will join in 2 ft. driving. There is a branch of ore 6 in. wide in the bottom of the level, 10 in. behind the end. Other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported, save the engine-shaft, which is slightly improved.

EAST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—A. Down, April 30: The engine-shaft is sunk to the depth of 18 fms. 5 ft., at which point the lode presents a very promising appearance indeed, containing beautiful quartz, gossan, prian, capel, and mundic, strongly impregnated with copper; it is improving in character as we get deeper. We are making fair progress in sinking, water much less since it has been dry weather.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Burrows, April 29: The 20 end north is improving, and will shortly come under the ore ground seen in the level above, and now being seen in the winze and stopes sinking from the bottom of the 10. The 10 north is as last reported, producing stones of lead and jack ore, with every prospect of improving. The winze is now down 4 fms., and is worth about 2 tons of silver-lead ore per fm. The stope south of the winze is worth 4 tons of silver-lead ore fm. The stopes in the back of the 10 are producing about 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The jack lode is worth about 2½ tons per fm.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—E. Collom, April 30: There is no change to mention in any part of the mine. The lode in the western end continues to yield small quantities of saving work, and in the eastern end it looks very promising. The ground in Bolt's adit, is at present favourable, and the men are making good progress. This level is now extended 30 fms.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, April 30: No change has taken place in the lode in the 66 since last reported. We have commenced cross-cutting north, to prove if there is any part of the lode further north. We shall sample to-morrow about 30 tons of ore.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—The ground in the 46, and also in the 22 cross-cuts north from the engine-shaft, is much harder than when last reported; notwithstanding, I hope the hard ground will not last far. The lode in the 34, driving east from the engine-shaft, on Redruth Consols lode, is 10 in. wide, consisting of jack, mundic, and soft quartz, producing occasional stones of ore, but not to value. The lode in the rise in back of the 22, east from the engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom, and is looking promising for further improvement. The lode in the 12, driving east from the engine-shaft, is small and poor just now. We have intersected another small branch, or part of North Buller lode, in the 12 cross-cut, south from the caunter lode, about 3 in. wide, but I have reason to believe there is more lode further south, as there is water coming from the south wall. The flat-rod shaft is sunk to the required depth for the 30; and I have let to the shaftmen to case and divide the shaft from the 20 to the 30, put in footway, &c., as per contract—7*l*.

ESGAIR LEE.—M. Francis: We have 12 tons of ore ready to sample, and we are vigorously pushing the levels of discovery in the 12 adit; there is an immense mass of mundic, which in this mine usually leads to deposits of lead.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, April 27: The engine-shaft is now down 9 fathoms below the 36; the lode is composed of peach, mundic, and spar, but no copper to value. The ground in the cross-cut is without alteration. We have suspended the 36 end east for the present. In the western end in this level I see no change to notice since last reported, still looking promising. The lode in the pitch below the 24 will yield 5 tons of ore per fathom, worth about 6*l*. per ton.

GELLIRHEIRON.—J. Jones: The water continues to sink in the old mine, showing that, in approaching the object we had first in view, the desired result of the drainage of ore ground under Bonsall's is gradually being effected. This is a matter of some consequence to us, as it will enable us to communicate more cheaply the new workings with the old. The dressing is getting on very satisfactorily.

GOGINAN.—The lode in the 60, east of the Bryn-pica shaft, is 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and clay-slate, with small branches of lead ore, and looking rather more promising; this level is being pushed on, by six men, with all speed. The three cross-cuts in this level—two south and one north, are also pushing on as fast as possible, but we have not intersected the lodes at these points as yet. The tribute pitches over this level, west of Bryn-pica shaft, are still looking well, and yielding fair quantities of ore. The lode in the tribute-pitch over the 60 fm. level, 40 fms. east of Gilbertson's shaft, is 7 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton 5 cwts. of ore per fm., set to six men, at 6*l*. per ton. The tribute pitches in the different levels in the old part of the mine are still looking pretty well, which has enabled me to reduce the price of tribute of several of the pitches, and I am getting everything worked in the old backs, &c., which will pay, while there is a good price for ore. The lode in the 15, west of the western engine-shaft, is 9 ft. wide, and the part we are driving on is composed of spar, blende, copper, and clay-slate, with some small branches of lead ore; at this point I think we had better commence a cross-cut south as far in as the present end in order to properly cut through the lode to see what it is likely to do, as we are now as far west as the old workings seen at surface. The lode in the 55, west of cross-cut, on the south lode is 5 ft. wide, intermixed throughout with small strings of ore, of a kindly appearance, but not to value; the same level, east of the cross-cut, is still in a large lode, and the part we are carrying is yielding a little blende and lead ore, but not to value. I fully expected we should have got into a good lode in the western end of this level before now as the lode has been looking so promising and fast approaching the kindly piece of ground seen at surface in that direction, but I still think we have good chances yet before us in this level. The 55, driving west of the the cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, 80 fms. west of the boundary-shaft, will shortly be communicated to the Bryn-pica shaft, which will then take off all the water from the eastern part of the mine at that depth.—April 24.

GREAT CRINNIS.—S. S. Bice, April 27: In the 100, at the engine-shaft, the ground in the cross-cut is harder than what we have driven through, having a nearer resemblance to that which is seen near the north part of the lode, where intersected in the cross-cut, north of the engine-shaft, in this level; it is, therefore, calculated we are getting near it; the price for driving is 5*l*. per fm., by eight men. The lode in the rise in the back of the 80 is 6 ft. wide, worth 7*l*. per fm. for ore; the ground is hard; we are giving 9*l*. 9s. per fm., by six men. The lode in the 64 is large, and contains ore not paying for driving; the price given is 4*l*. per fathom, by six men. In driving the 17 at Hannah's shaft we find the lode is improving; it is not yet good enough to pay for driving: the price is 3*l* per fm., by four men. The lode in the 17, at Union shaft, is 1 ft. wide, poor; the price is 3*l*., by two men. The following is an estimate of the tribute ground:—At Union shaft, in the back of the 38, east of the sumpmen's rise, the pitches are valued at 4*l*. per fathom. At Cornish's, in the 10 fm. level, the two pitches average 3*l*. 15s. per fm. In the 24, west of the shaft, the eastern pitch is worth 4*l*. 10s. per fm.; the western one 5*l*. 15s. per fm. In the 17 fm. level, on the main lode, the two pitches average 9*l*. per fm. In the back and bottom of the 17, at Hannah's shaft, the two pitches average 3*l*. 10s. per fm. At Catherine's shaft, in the 31, the pitch east of the shaft is worth 4*l*. per fm. In the back of the 17 the pitch is worth 2*l*. 10s. per fm. At the old sump, in the 17, the western pitch is worth 3*l*. 15s. per fm.; the eastern one is valued at 5*l*. 10s. per fm.; west of Cornish's, in this level, the pitch is worth 4*l*. 15s. per fm. At the engine-shaft, in the back of the 38, the pitch is valued at 4*l*. 4s. per fm. In the 24 the pitch in the bottom of the level is valued at 2*l*. 15s. per fm. In the 38, at Union, on the main lode, the pitch east of the shaft is worth 4*l*. 4s. per fm. At the old sump-shaft, in the 24 fm. level the pitch is valued at 3*l*. 10s. per fm. At Cornish's, in the back of the 17 the pitch is worth 4*l*. 15s. per fm. In the back of the 72, at Union shaft, the two pitches average 3*l*. 10s. per fm. The pitch west of the engine-shaft, in the 24 fm. level, is worth 5*l*. per fm. The pitch in the 80, east of Union, is valued at 4*l*. per fm. The quantity of ore at surface is computed to be 100 tons.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, April 29: In the bottom end we have a fine looking lode, which is of good size and great strength; it is composed principally of quartz and can, and also yields 1 ton of copper ore per fm. In the engine-shaft which is being sunk by the side of the lode there is no change to notice.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, April 29: The stopes in back of the 30, east and west of Rowe's winze, are without material alteration. In stoping and driving the 30 east we have cut a very good course of ore, which is likely to continue to the eastern cross-course, and is at present the best course of ore I have seen in the mine. We are getting on very satisfactorily with Kelly Hole shaft, and judging from the very cheering appearance of the gossan I have every reason to expect a rich course of ore at a shallow depth; the lode being so large, and so near a splendid cross-course, it is very probable the ore will be of better quality than in other parts of the mine at its present depth. With reference to the low price of the ore sold at Truro, last week, I can only say that it was in quality equal to what was sold two months previous, and this is proved by the assayer.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, April 30: There is no alteration in any part of the mine since my last report. Preparations are now being made for fixing larger pitwork in the 40, which will occupy another week, when sinking will be resumed for a deeper level.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, April 27: At the new shaft, east of the eastern engine, the ground hard for sinking, and the water much the same. In the end driving east in the bottom of the sink, in the 61, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm. In the 61 end east the ground appears to be improving, and the water increasing, which has a kindly indication. In the stopes in bottom of the 51, east of No. 2 winze, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 20 end, west from Sunderland's, the lode is 8 in. wide, producing occasional stones of lead ore. All the other departments throughout the mine are without alteration. We intend sampling two parcels of good lead ore on Thursday next.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. B. Pascoe, April 25: The water is down 47 fms. at Harvey's engine-shaft below the deep adit, and 57 fms. on the lode; we have drained 3 feet every 24 hours since the plunger has been fixed, and shall be in fork again by Tuesday morning to the bottom of our pitwork. The 50 is dry in the western part of the mine; the loss of levels from the engine to King's shaft is 14 feet, this is the cause of our seeing the level there before at the engine-shaft; we are now very near the level at the engine-shaft, 14 feet only to the soller. We have in the past month cleared and secured the deep adit to old Hallenbeagle, 90 fms.; cleared the 30, west of King's shaft, 60 fms.; cleared the 40, west of ditto, 25 fms.; cleared the 30, west of Pool's shaft, 8 fms.; cleared and secured the 40, east of old sump, 8 fathoms; cleared a cross-cut north in the 20, in old sump, 30 fms.; cleared two winzes east of New Wheal Hodge shaft 12 fms. in the 40; cleared and secured Davey's shaft from the adit to the 40; cleared Offord's shaft 8 fms.; cleared and secured old sump shaft 3 fms.; cleared New Wheal Hodge shaft 6 fms. below the 40. Driven a level 21 fms. to lead off the condensing water from the stamping engine, and to bring back the water from the engine pool to be relifted for dressing purposes at the stamp floors, if required. Cleared and secured the old engine-shaft at old Hallenbeagle to the deep adit; we have also cleared and levelled a great deal of ground for copper and tin ore floors. I would recommend you, in the coming month, to drive the 20 cross-cut to Harvey's engine-shaft; we have 15 fms. only to drive it, as there we can cut a bob platt, and fix our balance-bob, and shall have it ready by the time it is wanted; besides, we shall intersect Williams's lode in 11 fms. driving, which will be whole to the adit in the 20; this lode is all worked away for ores from the adit upwards, and will, I have no doubt, be taken away below; it inclines towards the great lode, and must join it above the 90. To clear the 40, east of old sump; to clear up old sump shaft below the 40; to clear the 30, west of Pool's shaft; to clear up Offord's shaft below the deep adit; to clear the 50 through the mine; and to clear the deep adit through old Hallenbeagle. We have 76 tributers working at and above the 40; the average tribute is not above 10s. in 1*l*.; from this you can judge the value of the mine, rembering we had no report of any ores being above the 50, and the upper levels being wrought so long. We are progressing with our ore dressing as fast as possible, and shall have above 200 tons, if we can dress it. We tried our stamping-engine yesterday; it went off well, and will be ready to crush ore by Tuesday. The 50 is in sight, at the New Wheal Hodge shaft, and we hope by Tuesday to find it at Harvey's engine-shaft, after which I will write you.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—M. W. Martyn, April 27: The mines are opening good tin ground. Trueman's lode steadily improves. On Metal lode, the driving of the 60, west of shaft, which was suspended, will be resumed again this week in a fair course of tin. The 70 west is a capital course of tin; the back is also rich. In the old mine, after this current month, the 194 will begin to be of use to us. The pumping and winding engines continue to work well, and the water in Crease's shaft is now being drained below the 204. On the main lode, the lode and ground is of a better character.—Wheal Metal: The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 4 ft. 9 in. below the 90. On Schneider's lode, at John's shaft, the men continue to cut ground, to make the shaft its proper size below the 50, and have opened 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; it is now 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 50; let to twelve men, for the month, at 12*l*. per fathom. The general appearance of these mines throughout is good; and from the practical and economical mode adopted in the prosecution of the several lodes contained in the property, we have been enabled to lay open the present highly valuable tin ground, which, I am happy to say, in depth and extent, exceed any former period.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, April 25: The engine-shaft is sunk 9 feet below the 50; the lode in the bottom is 3 ft. wide, and producing good stones of ore on the south part of the lode, and the ground is more favourable. In the 50 end west we have been driving the side of the lode—no change to notice. In the winze sinking below the 30 the lode gets wider as we sink, and produces good stones of ore; this shall be communicated to the 40 as soon as possible as it will give good ventilation to the shaft and 40 end west. At West Hawkmoor adit end the ground is as favourable for driving as can be expected in granite. Other parts of the mine are without alteration.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, April 29: There is no change of importance in any part of the mine since last report, with the exception of the 100, east of Doidge's winze, which has produced some very rich stones of copper ore.

HOLMBUSH.—The men in the 145 west continue to drive south in search of the lode; the ground in the end appears to be more mineralised, and more water is issuing from the end, which indicates a branch or lode to be in that direction. The lode in the stopes in back of this level, both east and west of the rise, continue to produce from 1 to 2 tons per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of the 145 east is yielding 1½ ton per fm., worth 11*l*. per ton; the stopes in the back of this level are yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 10*l*. per fm. The rise in the back of the 145, on flap-jack lode, has been communicated with the winze sinking below the 120, and six of the men put to drive west through the great cross-course in the 135.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. Key, April 30: The lode in the adit end is improved since my last report. We have got some beautiful prills of rich yellow copper ore in the spar branches. The prian part or leader still continues its regular course, size, and character, as before mentioned. I am of opinion that as we near the cross-course, and going deeper into the hill, a greater change for the better will be the result. We have a large stream of water issuing from the end quite mineralised. The ground is favourable for working.

KESWICK.—R. B. Shepherd, April 27: We have a good improvement in the 50 fm. level north, where the lode is now worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 40 north the lode will yield 2 cwts. of ore per fm. No. 1 stopes, in this level, is worth 12 cwts.; No. 2, 10 cwts.; and No. 3, 6 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 30 north we have the following stopes:—No. 1, worth 12 cwts.; No. 2, 10 cwts.; No. 3, 6 cwts.; No. 4, 10 cwts.; No. 5, 10 cwts.; No. 6, 12 cwts.; and No. 7, 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the 40 south are worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm.

KELLY BRAY.—M. Edwards, April 28: The 100 fm. level east is extended 12 fms. from the winze; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, and looks promising, producing stones of ore occasionally, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 90 fm. level west is 2½ ft. wide, has a strong healthy appearance, and will produce about 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 50 fm. level east the lode is 2 ft. wide, spotted throughout with copper ore, but not sufficiently rich to value; it is, however, fully expected that the lode will improve here as the level is extended east on the course of it. The adit level has been communicated in the past week, and the water by this means will be conveyed through it, which will effect a saving in the pumping expenses. The eastern engine-shaft is now sunk to the 30 fm. level, the fork cut, sollar put in, and the level commenced driving towards the whim-shaft, and the sinking of the latter shaft will be resumed in about a week from this time. The stopes and pitches are producing moderately well, and we shall sample 120 tons of copper ore on Friday.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, April 30: The 20 west is a little more orey, now worth about ½ ton per fm., and very promising. No alteration in the 20 east. The eastern end in the 10 fm. level has very much improved; we are breaking some good stones of ore from the south part of the lode, and if any further improvement takes place I will write you.

LLWYNMALEES.—M. Francis: The ore ground is very rich and very productive at the lowest level, the 24, in the western part of the mine, and in the rocks working for ore above it. We are making good returns from this mine, and it will soon be on the dividend list.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, April 29: The men in the 20 east, during the past week, have been engaged in taking down a piece of the north side, where we find the lode made a splice, and is now looking better than I have seen it for some time before, producing saving work though not rich ground, hard at present, set to four men, 1 fm., at 8*l*. 5s. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 1 ft. wide, spotted with copper ore and mundic, set to five men, 1 fm., at 8*l*. 10s.; we shall have another man to go here very shortly, so we intend to get this winze down as fast as possible; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 8*l*. per fm., set to four men, 3 fms., 3*l*. 5s. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 5 are worth 6*l*. 10s. per fm., set to two men, 1½ fm., at 3*l*. 10s. per fm. All the landing is set to two men, at 6*l*. 6s. We have now about 10 tons of ore at surface dressed and undressed.

NETHER HEARTH.—Wm. Vipond, April 27: At our general settings to-day the level in the cross vein is set to two men, to drive at 70s. per fm. The rise at the end of the main level to go up into the limestone is set to two men, at 95s. per fm. The drift over the level is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm.—set to two men, at 110s. per fm. The cross-cut from the vein to the sun string in the lime is set to two men, at 75s. per fm. The sun string is worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm.—set to two men, at 90s. per fathom. The stope in the vein east is worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The north vein is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm.—set to two men, at 70s. per fm. The stope in the north string east is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm.—set to two men, at 24s. per fathom. The ground between the north strings and vein is worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm.—set to two men, at 15s. per fm. Two men continue getting saving work in the sun side of the vein in this ground. The Dodgeon level is set to four men, to drive, wall, arch, &c., at 60s. per fm. The sump in the new level is set to two men to sink 1 fm., or to the bottom of the hazle, at 100s. per fm.; we had fine ore going down to the hazle in this sump worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm., the hazle is spotted with ore, and the vein is about 4 ft. wide or more. The carrier has taken to Alston 63 tons 16 cwts. of ore. We have been dressing the old wastes at the crusher for the last four weeks, and have 2 or 3 tons of ore ready for delivery. I shall be able to say in another week what quantity of ore we can dress from old wastes per month.

NORTH BASSET.—Thos. Glanville, April 28: There is scarcely any alteration to inform you of since my report last week. We are expecting daily to intersect the flat lode in the 52 cross-cut driving north. The 42 is yielding about 1 ton of ore per fm. Our sampling, to-morrow, will be about 400 tons of ore.

NORTH BULLER.—J. Vivian, April 24: The engine-shaft is now down 6 fms. 5 ft. under the 65, the lode is about 9 in. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 65 west, on engine lode, is 10 in. wide, composed principally of spar and mundic spotted with copper ore, set to four men, at 9*l*. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 65 west, on Clinton's lode, is 18 in. wide, very wet, kindly in appearance, and producing good stones of copper ore, set to two men, at 11*l*. per fm. The lode in the 65 east, on Clinton's lode, is 6 in. wide, spar and peach, set to four men at 9*l*. per fm. The ground in the 80 cross-cut, south from Wheal Winze, is changed much for the better, set to four men, at 8*l*. 10s. per fm.: should this ground continue we may expect to reach the lode (King's lode) within two months.

NORTH FRANCES.—P. Hosking, April 25: The lode in Eales's shaft continues very good; it is now 4½ ft. big. The last 3 fms. we have sunk produced 15 tons of ore, the value of which we calculate at 10*l*. per ton, or rather more, say 160*l*. worth of ore for the 3 fm. The whole depth we have sunk through a good course of ore is 6½ fathoms; the lode is harder, and the ground being difficult for blasting we have this day been obliged to raise the price to 25*l* per fm. The 66 east is looking better; the lode is 3 ft. big, spotted with grey and yellow ore; the 66 west is easier for driving. We have driven 12 fms., which leaves 18 fms. more to drive to the cross-course, on which we propose driving to the south lodes. In the winze sinking under the 54 we have met with a horse of killas, which has disordered the lode, but are now getting below it, and it is looking better. In Mackean's shaft we have sunk 2½ fms. in the past month; the lode is 2½ feet wide, a promising lode, but without ore. The pitch in back of the 54 is improved; we have set it to-day at 5s. tribute, which is a fair price; we have also set a pitch in back of the 54, east of Eales's, at 10s. tribute. On the 29th inst. we expect to sample 30 tons of ore of better quality than the last; the greatest part of this ore has come out of Eales's shaft. The tributers will have about 10 tons.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, April 28: Since my last report the lode in the 12 south has been further disordered by a hard range of mountain spar and still is, it is about 2½ ft. wide, carrying small patches of ore, the end is now 4 fms. south of the shaft. In the 12, driving north, the lode is 4 ft. wide, a part of which is a black rich-looking gossan, yielding good stones of ore, and altogether is a fine looking lode; this end is driven 4 fms. 3 ft. north of shaft. The lode in the adit end, driving north, is 1½ ft. wide, and quite as promising as stated in my last: a great deal of water, gossan, and stones of ore. I have taken the men from the adit end south to sink a winze in the orey part of the lode near the mouth of the adit.

NORTH TAVY.—R. Williams, April 30: Having explored some of the old levels of this mine above the deep adit, I am pleased to say that the appearances in the 20 are very flattering: there is a piece of lode in this level for 40 fms. long, on which scarcely anything has ben done, the level being driven by its side; this is west of the western shaft. At a point 27 fms. west of the said shaft I have put four men to open on the lode above a slide, where it is from 6 to 8 ft. wide, and produces ore of very good quality; I will not estimate its value until it is a little more opened on; it is, however, a very fine lode, composed of ore, mundic, peach, quartz, and felspar, and I have no doubt of this piece of ground producing large quantities of ore. The next level below this, which, from the length of a ladder in the winze through which we descended, I should suppose is the 34, has been driven fully as far as the 20, but I am fully persuaded that the lode has not been seen here west of a cross-course, which is seen in both levels, and at the west of which the lode in the 20 presents a most favourable change. We are not yet able to get in through the deep adit level, but hope to do so shortly, when I shall be able to give a more detailed and satisfactory report of the mine, while, in the meantime, I think, from the appearances in the 20, that this cannot fail to make one of the best mines in the neighbourhood, having water-power and an adit 60 fms. deep, with thousands of fathoms of lode above it unseen and consequently unexplored, with shafts sunk, and levels driven nearly all in workable order, there is also at surface, office, smiths' shop and powder house.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Capt. James Richards, of the Devon Great Consols, who is now appointed manager of this mine, has just given the following report from a recent inspection:—In compliance with your request, I have surveyed the above mine, and I now beg to hand you my report thereon:—Murchison's engine-shaft is sunk perpendicularly to a few feet below the 62, or bottom level, and is in every respect complete to this depth.—Murchison's Engine-Shaft: The 62 has been extended east, a few feet only on a portion of the north, or flookan part, of the lode, from whence a cross-cut is being driven north for intersection of the north part of the lode; the ground is tolerably favourable for progress. The 62 has been driven west about 70 fathoms on the soft, or flookan, part of the lode, and for the whole of this distance, with the exception of occasional stones of ore; this lode is unproductive, being composed of flookan, quartz, and a little mundic. In the present end the lode is 2 feet wide, and shows a little improvement, containing less flookan, with more quartz, mundic, prian, and a little ore. This driving has to be extended from 20 to 30 fathoms before reaching the dip of the ore ground in the upper levels. At a point some 18 fathoms east of the shaft, in the 62, a cross-cut has been driven 4 fathoms, and intersected a north lode, which proved to be 3 feet wide, and on its course this driving has been extended west about 2 fathoms. The lode is composed of quartz, mundic, a little malleable copper, and some rich copper ore. The lode at the extreme point reached, however, is only 15 in. wide, and being mixed with killas is not very promising. About 13 fathoms east a cross-cut has also been driven south some fathoms, but nothing of importance has been met with. The 52 has been extended west, about 90 fms. on the flookan part of the lode, and for about 70 fathoms the lode is composed of flookan, mundic, quartz, and in places some rich copper ore, but not enough to value. From this point the lode improved, having become larger, 5, 6, 8, and 10 feet wide, composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and ore, worth in places 1 and 2 tons per fathom. In the present end the lode, although not so productive, is promising, and worth ½ ton of ore per fathom. The 42 has been extended west, altogether about 140 fathoms. For the first 40 fathoms the lode was productive, and from the backs a good deal of ore has been raised. For the next 35 fathoms the lode was good, to the extent of 1 and 2 tons of ore per fathom. From this latter point the driving is on the south, or capel, portion of the lode, where the lode is large, 3, 4, and 6 feet wide, and worth 1, 2, and 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the present end it is 5 feet wide, and worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. About 50 fathoms to the east of this driving a winze has been sunk on the south part of the lode, and communicated with the 52 below. For the first 5 fms. the lode yielded 3 tons of ore per fathom, but from this point it became less orey, and at the point of communication ½ ton of ore per fm. is about its value. The 30 has been driven west, altogether on the different parts of the lode, about from 160 to 170 fathoms, and the lode for the greater portion of this distance proved productive, worth in places 1, 2, 3, and 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the present end is large (8 feet wide), composed of a strong capel, mundic, quartz, and ore, worth 1½ tons per fathom, and is very promising. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 52 is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. There are four stopes in the back of the 42 west, and the lode is worth, on an average, 2 tons of ore per fathom. There are also four stopes in the back of the 30 west, where the lode will average 2½ tons of ore per fathom. From 20 to 30 fathoms behind the present (the 30) end a winze is being sunk on the south part of the lode, it is down 9 fms., and the lode is composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and ore, worth ½ and 1 ton per fm. In the present deepest point reached, the south part of the lode being carried, is unproductive, but the best part is in all probability standing to the north. The trial shaft is down 3 fathoms below the 42 fathom level, and complete in every respect to this depth.—Trial Shaft: The 42, in which the lode is unproductive, has been driven east only a few fathoms. In this level a cross-cut is being driven south; it is out some 22 fms., but nothing very important has been met with, although the ground is favourable for progress, and about 3 fms. behind the end a small branch, 3 in. wide, has been intersected, underlaying north about 6 in. per fm., containing quartz and mundic. This is about the point where the south lode should be met with, but it will be well to continue the cross-cut, as the ground is letting out water, and the lode may yet be ahead. The 42 is extended west 44 fms., and the lode will average 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and capel. In the present end the lode is of a very promising character, containing, prian, mundic, quartz, and rich ore, and about 6 fms. further driving will bring it back under the orey ground above. The 30 has been driven east about 20 fms., in which the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, gossan, mundic, and a little ore. The 30 has been extended west altogether about 60 fms.; for the first 20 fathoms the lode is composed of [illegible], mundic, capel, and a little gossan; from this point home to the present end it is 2 [illegible]

5 ft. wide, containing mundic, quartz, gossan, flookan, and a little black copper ore, and for several fathoms it has given out a strong solution of copper. Some 10 fms. behind the end a winze has been sunk about 10 fms., and the lode for the whole depth is very promising; for the last 15 feet it is 3 feet wide, composed of prian, mundic, quartz, and ore, worth 2 tons per fm. The deposit of stuff broken from two levels driven a short distance east and west from the bottom of this winze prevented me from seeing the lode at the very deepest point; the lode in the western driving is worth 1⅛ ton, and in the eastern 2 tons of ore per fm. The 42, which is as near as I can judge in the absence of plans, about 3 or 4 fms. ahead of the winze sinking below the 30 above, should be suspended at once, and the men placed to rise against the winze in order to effect a more speedy communication; an object of very great importance, as it will materially improve the air in both levels.

In the western part of the mine you will have observed that the winze below the 30 is sunk 10 fms., and suspended at a point only 2 fms. from the point of communication, and 4 the men have been put to drive east and west thereof, with water and stuff to haul from the bottom of the winze by manual labour. By this mode of working it will cost at the least double the price of stoping where the ground is properly laid open. This winze should at once be sunk to the proper depth, and, if it should be down before the 42 comes home, then there will be no objection to driving east to meet it, as time is a great object, but this course should only be adopted in extreme cases like the present. It is of the utmost importance that the mine should be thoroughly ventilated, and as I do not think the course now being adopted of putting in doors, &c., will be sufficient, I would recommend the sinking of a small grass shaft simply for ventilation. On explaining the importance of the case to the proprietor of the land, I do not imagine he will object, as it will not cause the least injury to the property, and, if required, the mouth of the shaft might be fenced off at a little extra expense, so as to suit his taste. I should observe that, to save time, a rise might be put up from the 30 to meet it, or to prevent the stuff from being drawn to surface, the rise might be continued the whole way. If this cannot be carried out the 30 should be driven west of Murchison's shaft and east from the trial shaft, and, when communicated, a current of air would pass equal to the ventilation of the mine. In reference to the tribute I fancy that the difficulty in obtaining men arises from their having an objection to speculate under the system adopted at North Wheal Robert of giving a certain sum per produce. At present 16s. per produce is given, whereas the standard gives about 20s., and, besides, 12s. in 1l. is the highest tribute allowed, when it would, perhaps, be profitable to give 13s. 4d., or even more in some cases. The reserves I estimate at 1700 tons, capable of giving monthly samplings of 120 tons, and, with care, a fair profit may be realised.

— W. Godden, April 30: I beg to inform you that the lode in the 62 end, west of Murchison's shaft, is 3 ft wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic and copper ore. In the cross-cut north, in this level, no lode has been intersected. We are still continuing to drive north in the 42 west. We are driving a cross-cut south to intersect the south part of the lode which Gilliend's winze is sinking on. We are breaking good saving work from the cross-cut. The lode in the 30 end is 6 feet wide, saving work. The stopes throughout the mine are yielding fair quantities of ore. In the western part of the mine, the 42 cross-cut south is the same as when last reported on. The lode in the 42 end west is 3 feet wide, saving work, and looking very promising for further improvement. The lode in winze, which is 11 fms. below the 30, is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. We shall sample our April ores to-morrow,—No. 1 parcel, 10 tons; No. 2 parcel, 30 tons.

NORTH WREY AND JULIA.—J. Hodge, April 29: The ground in the shaft has still that favourable appearance as heretofore, and the men are sinking with the same dispatch as before. All the machinery is in good working order.

OKEHAMPTON CONSOLS.—J. Richards, April 20: We have intersected the lode in the 20 cross-cut, we are into it about 4 feet, and have several feet yet to cut through it, it being in the adit level 10 feet wide; so far as yet seen, the lode is composed of a most beautiful gossan, not to be exceeded in quality in any mine I have ever seen; I have no hesitation in saying it is quite equal to any I have seen in any part of the Devon Great Consols Mines, and it may be considered as offering appearances such as was never yet known to fail of producing abundance of metallic mineral.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, April 25: The lode in the shaft is much the same as last reported; shaft set to-day at 18l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the end going east in the 16 is split in two parts, each part producing mundic; set to-day at 5l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the end going west in this level is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore and mundic; set at 50s. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit level is 1 ft. wide, consisting of spar, sprigged with copper ore; set at 3l. 7s. 6d. per fm. We have also set a rise at 40s. per fm. in the back of the 16 to communicate to the winze sinking below the adit level.

OLD WHEAL BASSET.—April 28: Wheal Bank lode, in the adit level west of new shaft is still small, but as the water is very strong in the present end of the level, we hope for an improvement soon. The ground in the cross-cut south of this shaft is softer for driving, and I expect we are near a lode. The Flat lode in the adit level, west of Martin's shaft, is small, composed chiefly of mundic, with spots of ore. The middle level on this lode is looking very kindly, and the ground we are opening at this place will pay well for working on tribute.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Treuren, April 28: In the 162 cross-cuts the men are making fair progress in driving. In the 112, east from East Crinnis shaft, the lode continues to improve as we drive on its course, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the bottom of this level is about 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 100, east and west, at Smith's shaft, and stopes in back of the same level, no lode taken down for the past week. In the 70 east the lode is looking very kindly, letting out a quantity of water, and producing good tin work. Other points of operation are without alteration during the past week.

PONTYSWITH.—M. Francis: The underground works are suspended until arrangements are made for the drainage of the mine by machinery, which can be accomplished without any great delay.

ROUND HILL.—J. Kneebone: The 40, north and south of new engine-shaft, are without any alteration to notice since last report. The stope in the bottom of the 30, south of new engine-shaft, will yield 35 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 20, driving east on the caunter lode, is letting down a good deal of water, and producing stones of ore of good quality; I am of opinion that this lode will improve soon. I have let thirteen pitches to tributers, at prices varying from 6l. 10s. to 8l. per ton. The tributers are to pay 20s. for dressing the ore, instead of 10s., as before. The wheeling and drawing prices per ton are not altered. The sumpmen will be ready to commence sinking the engine shaft to-morrow.

SILVER VALLEY.—F. Evans, T. Wasley, April 29: We cut a good branch of lead last night in the 26 south, and this afternoon it is very much improved, it is a lode at present that will make work fast, and lead us to hope that in a short time we shall be enabled to make regular returns; this end has so much water that it has drained the 16 fm. level 30 fms. before it. Set to stope the back of the 26 north at 20s. per fm. Other parts of the mine much the same as when last reported.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, April 30: In the 50, east of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the lode is improved, being at present worth full 2 tons of rich ore per fm. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, April 30: The lode in the 62, west of Red Whim shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing good saving work, and looking very promising. The stopes in the back of this level are still worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 49 west is 2 feet wide, composed of capel, fluor-spar, and ore; saving work. In the 49, east of Gullett's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing good saving work. The stopes in the back of the 36 west continue to turn out 3 tons of ore per fathom. We shall sample to-morrow about 121 tons of copper ore.

SOUTH BOG.—S. Morris, April 30: The stopes in the backs of deep adit, south of winze, are not so productive for lead as last reported, but are now worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the end, south of engine-shaft, driving south, is 3½ feet wide, with a leader of lead 2 in. wide, and shows every indication of a further improvement. I shall advise for us to continue this end about 7 fathoms, which will prove this lode, which is all whole ground for 35 fms. to surface; should this prove to be productive, we shall have a good piece of ground to take away in the backs of the level. We have received the boiler safe on the mine, and shall receive the remainder of the lift of pumps to-day I purchased at the Rorrington Mines sales. We are not progressing in our building operations as I should wish, owing to the difficulty in getting carriers to haul the stone, &c. No other alteration to notice at the mine.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL.—G. Reynolds, April 25: The cross-cut is much harder than it has been; set to-day at 6l. per fm. At present, no timber will be required; therefore, the cost and delay of timbering will be avoided.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, April 28: In the 58, driving east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and copper ore, the whole saving work. In the same level, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fm. In the 48, driving west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is composed of gossan, mixed with grey ore.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin, April 27: We have cleared up the flat-rod shaft to within 4 ft. of the bottom, and have driven west in the 94, where the lode is 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore. In the 84 west we have completed the stope for the barrow road, and intend rising in back of this level west to communicate with the 74, this will enable us to set more tribute pitches in the backs of each of these levels, which at present we cannot for want of air. In the 74 east the lode is 20 in. wide, stones of ore. In the 64 east no lode taken down this week. In the 64 west the lode is small and poor. In the 54 rise, the lode yields 1½ ton per fm. In the 44 west, the lode yields 1½ ton per fm. In the 34 west, the lode yields stones of ore. In the 24 west, the lode yields from 1½ to 2 tons per fm. Our tribute pitches are improved in the past month, and we have every reason to expect a further improvement. We intend sampling two parcels of copper ore on Tuesday next, 55 and 61 tons—say 116 tons, which is a considerable increase on our late samplings. Other things throughout the mine are without change.

SOUTH DEVON CONSOLS.—J. Cock, April 27: The lode in the 58 is enlarging, and contains more ore than it did last week—we expect a further improvement shortly. In the 50 west the lode is disordered and split up; the ground, however, is not at all unfavourable for mineral, and no doubt the lode will again improve. The ground in the cross-cut, driving north at this level, is highly mineralised; the cross-course is intermixed with black copper ore, which is a good indication. I hope it may lead to something better.

SOUTH GORLAND.—J. W. Gilbert, April 25: There is no alteration in the deep adit level, driving west towards Messer's bottoms, since my last report; this end is set to day to six men and four boys, at 12l. per fm. The stopes at the back of the deep adit level are yielding a fair quantity of copper ore, and are set to six men, at 3l. 3s. per fm. The stopes in the shallow adit level are worth 5l. per fm., being set to four men, at 3l. 10s. per fm. I would further recommend sinking the engine-shaft to the intersection of the south lode, as there is a fair indication that at the deep adit level something good may be expected at and before the intersection.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—April 25: Michell's diagonal shaft is sunk to the required depth for the 110 fm. level, and the men are now casing and dividing the shaft from the 100 to the 110; after completing this work we shall drive east and west on the lode for 9 ft. each way, and then cut plat. The lode in the 100, driving west from Michell's, on Youren's lode, is 15 in. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 90, driving west from Michell's, on Youren's lode, is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 78, driving west from Michell's, on Youren's lode, is 16 in. wide, unproductive. The ground in the 78 fm. level cross-cuts, north and south from Michell's, in the 78, is without any material alteration since last reported; the same will apply to Michell's downright shaft. The lode in the 90, driving east from Michell's, on the south lode, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 54, driving east from Michell's, and east of cross-course, is 1 ft. wide, poor; the same may be said of the 20, east from Michell's, and east of Pearce's rise. The lode in Morcom's engine-shaft has not been taken down since last reported. The lode in the 40, west from Morcom's, is 2 ft. wide, poor. The lode in the rise in the back of the 40, east from Morcom's, is 2 ft. wide, poor. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 30, east from Morcom's, is 2 ft. wide, yielding saving work. The lode in the 30, driving west from Morcom's, on the south branch, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving west from Morcom's, on the south branch, is 18 inches wide, poor.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, April 25: Dowson's engine-shaft is down to the 45; next week we shall make preparations to get the kibble down to that level and commence to drive. The lode in the 35, in the eastern end, is coming in very large, and of a most promising character for tin. In the western end the slide appears to be leaving the lode. We commenced to rise on the course of the elvan, and pricked the points of the lode, it let out such a quantity of water, that we can do nothing more in this rise until our western end is extended further. I viewed the rise yesterday, our measuring day, and the part of the lode that can be seen is of a highly promising character. The elvan course is also very white and soft, a favourable feature in this locality; I anticipate that a few fathoms further driving will get us clear of this disordered ground, when I am of opinion this lode will be very rich. Our stopes are looking much as usual in the 25, also along that level, and in the 15. Our tribute department is looking much as usual. I beg to enclose our tin bill for four weeks; I am sorry to say we have suffered a fall in the price of 3l. per ton; I hope we shall soon be in a position to leave a profit on that price.

SWANPOOL.—J. Kitto, April 29: The new shaft, in the western part of the mine, is sunk 14 fms. below the adit level; the ground at present is rather harder for sinking than it has been, but I have no doubt it will communicate with the 20 the latter part of this month. The lode in the 40 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, mundic, and a little lead of good quality; since my last report the ground has been much more favourable, and the character of the lode very much improved. I have no doubt of having more lead in this level shortly. The rise in back of 50 is communicated with the 40, and a pitch set east and west at 10s. tribute. No alteration in the 50 cross-cut north. The lode in the 40 east is 1½ ft. wide, but at present poor for lead; the ground is favourable for driving. We have now five tribute pitches working, at from 8s. to 12s. tribute; these are all looking favourable. We sold last week 22 tons of lead ore, and have now from 12 to 15 tons more broken. All surface operations are progressing very satisfactorily.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, April 30: The 36 end, driving west, has improved since my last; the lode is 4 ft. wide, 18 in. of which is very good work, worth about 1¼ tons of ore per fm.; the stope in the back of this level is without alteration. The stope in the bottom of the 56 has not changed, but that in the back of the same has considerably improved, now worth 3 tons of ore per fm. No change in the 80 east nor any other place except those mentioned. I have already reported that our sampling on Friday will be full 110 tons of ore. I regret to say that on Tuesday last we had an accident, and one poor unfortunate fellow lost his life by the giving away of a temporary stull in the back of the 36 west.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, April 24: In the day level, at Metal Band, east of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, of soft sugary spar, clay, &c., with stones of lead, and every appearance of soon becoming productive again; this level is now driven 166 fathoms from engine-shaft, through a fine promising lode for making ore in a deeper level; let to-day to four men, at 65s. per fm., for 5 fms. The remainder of the 10 tons ore was sent off last Tuesday (1 ton 16 cwts.), and we are making ready for another sampling as soon as possible.

TREVONE CONSOLS.—W. Tom, April 27: I am sinking a winze in the 10 on the lode for the purpose of giving air to the 25, and I have a branch of solid lead full 3 in. wide in very fine ground; the winze is 8 ft. long and 6 ft. wide, and that is not more than half the size of the lode, this winze is sinking at 3l. per fm. In the 25 we are still driving on the branch of ore, which continues as good as usual. In the winze below I am stoping down 4 fms. of ground, and the bottom of the sinking together along the branch of ore. I have four men stoping on the Seal Hole lode, and raising rich yellow and grey ore. Our machinery is completed, and we have commenced to raise our ore for dressing, and hope that we shall be able, in about three weeks, to sample from 30 to 40 tons of ore worth about 20l. per ton.

TREWANE UNITED.—R. Reynolds, April 28: The engine-shaft is down to the 30, and on Thursday next we shall commence a cross-cut towards the lode, which we hope to cut by the end of May, you shall have more particulars next week.

TREWETHA.—T. Richards, Wm. Rowe, April 29: The 70 cross-cut is extended west towards the lode 7½ fms., ground still wet and very troublesome. In the 60, north from engine-shaft, the lode is worth 7l. per fm.; the south end is worth 2l. per fm. The 50 north is worth 3l. per fm. In the 40 north there is no alteration. The stopes are without any important change.

UNITED MINES.— J. M. Champion, April 28: The lode in the 28, west from the engine-shaft, is improved since my last report; the lode is at present worth 15l. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 28, east from the engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing saving work for tin, worth 3l. per fathom. The lodes in the above levels are looking much better than they have for a considerable time past. The pitch in the back of the 28, east from engine-shaft, is worth 3l. 10s. per fm. A pitch in the back of the 18, west from the engine-shaft, is worth 4l. per fm. A pitch in back of the 18, west from the above pitch, is worth much the same as last reported—3l. per fm. The two pitches east from the shaft, in the same level, are still producing a little tin, but not to value. The pitch in the back of the 8, west from the shaft, is worth 3l. per fm. I have to-day set a pitch in the adit level, west from the whim-shaft, to two men, 12s. in 1l. tribute, against our next setting, which will be May 30, by that time I hope the pitch will show a better feature. Our sampling for April will be about 3 tons of tin, and as the month is getting to a close, we have commenced making it marketable. We shall be prepared to send off samples for the same by the latter part of next week; it will take us the greatest part of the next week to get our tributers' tinstuff up from underground, which is broken in this month.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, T. Harvey, S. Harper, April 28: Clay's engine-shaft is sunk under the 50 the required depth for bearers and cistern, the men are now engaged in cutting cistern plat, &c. In the 50 north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, improving for lead. We have put the men to rise in the back against the winze, lode 2½ ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead per fm. We are obliged to suspend the sinking of the winze in consequence of the water, yet we calculate to hole it in a short time by rising in the back. In the 50 south, on east lode, we find the water increasing, therefore we have suspended the driving until we have our pitwork altered. In the 40, south of Field's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, unproductive. Bonville's shaft sinking under the 40, no alteration in ground in the past week. In the 40, north of said shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of lead per fm., improving. In the winze in the bottom of the 30 north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fm. In the same level north the lode is 1½ ft. wide, mixed with lead, but not sufficient to value. In the 20, south from Bonville's, no lode taken down in past week. In same level, east from Clay's engine-shaft, lode 3 ft. wide, killas and barytes.

VIRTUOUS LADY AND WHEAL BEDFORD.—J. Metherell, April 31: We are progressing with the sinking of the two shafts as fast as possible. The river is falling back very much, and I hope to commence forking the water in the old mine shortly. Nothing else new I can report on.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Lean, R. Stevens, April 29: There is no alteration in the flat-rod shaft sinking below the 85 since our last report; the lode in the 85, west of the said shaft, is large and promising. The lode in the east end in this level is 6 ft. wide, and is worth 36l. per fm.; this is the most promising lode we have seen in this mine, and there is every prospect of its being a productive one, we have opened on its course in the level above east of this point full 50 fms., where it is large and has produced several bunches of ore The lode in the 75 west is looking a little more promising for copper, now worth 6l. per fm. The 65 west is suspended for the present, and the men put to sink a winze below the level, the lode, when last taken down, would yield 1½ tons of ore; the lode in the winze is worth 12l. per fm. The The stopes in the back of this level are worth 12l. per fm. The stopes in the back of the same level, east of No. 1 winze, are worth 15l. per fm. The stopes in the bottom of this level are worth 12l. per fm. We sampled 208 tons of ore yesterday.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, April 28: Thomas's shaftmen have not been sinking this week; they are employed, and will be for some days to come, putting in timber to secure the shaft. The tutwork bargains continue much the same as reported last. Our tribute pitches are turning out well. We shall sample, to-morrow, 637 tons.

WEST COLLACOMBE.—H. Rodda, April 30: At the eastern engine-shaft, during the past week we have fixed a small 7-in. lift, and sunk the shaft 3½ ft. on the course of the lode, is 2½ ft. wide, of the same general character as stated in my report of last week, the ground in which is a little improved for sinking. The lode in the 20 fm. level, east of the eastern engine-shaft, is a little improved, being 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, flookan, abundance of mundic, and a leader of jack, and spots of lead on the footwall 2 in. wide. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, April 27: There is no change in the gound in the new shaft, or cross-cut north therefrom since my last report. The ground in the 70, east of Morris's shaft, seems a little easier for progress, and is gradually becoming more mineralised. The small piece cut into the lode in the 90, during the past week, shows it to be composed of hard capel, and a little quartz. The men at Morris's shaft have commenced sending down the new pitwork this morning.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tregoning, April 25: We have resumed the sinking of the sump-shaft, which is now about 2 fms. below the 50; sinking by nine men and three boys, at 28l. per fm. In driving west, in the 50, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin; driving by three men and three boys, at 8l. per fm.; in driving east, in this level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, but poor; driving by two men and two boys, at 6l. 10s. per fm. The stopes below the 36, at Tippett's, we have set one tribute at 10s. in 1l.; working by four men and two boys. At Jack's shaft, which is in the eastern part of our sett, we are clearing up, and by the end of next week we hope to complete it to the deep adit, where we are raising some mundic. In the tribute pitches there is nothing new to notice.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN.—At Vivian's shaft, the 65 cross-cut south has been extended 2 fms. further, but has not intersected any lode. We are daily expecting to intersect Taylor's lode in the 65 west, as the ground is become very wet for driving. In the 55 west we have cut through the branches that were mentioned in our last report, but we find them unproductive. The stopes in the back of the 55, west of shaft, are still producing saving work, but not of very high produce. At Caroline's shaft we have resumed the driving of the 45 east, to put a further trial to Wheal Tye lode under the heave. We have holed the winze sinking from the 25 to the 95 on Hampton's lode, and commenced stoping the back of the 35 east and west of the winze, the lode in the stopes is worth 8l. per fm. Hampton's lode in the 35 east is not so good as last reported, now worth 5l. per fm. There is no change to mention in our tribute pitches.—April 28.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, April 27: Old Lode: We have driven the 40 east below adit (this last month) 3 fms. 2 feet through a good lode of tin, worth, on an average, for the whole length 25l. per fathom. We have now reached the great cross-course, and commenced driving south to cut the lode east of it, where we shall unwater the eastern mine to the bottom, or 20 fms. below Palmer's stope; this level is driving by six men, at 7l. per fm., 2 fms. stent. The lode in Palmer's stope, in back of the 20 east, below adit, is 7 feet wide, worth 10l. per fathom for tin; stoping by six men, at 45s. per fathom; 8 fathoms stent. The lode in Hoskins's stope, in the back of the 10 east, below adit, is 4 feet wide, worth 6l. per fathom for tin; stoping by four men, at 35s. per fm.; 6 fathoms stent.—Watson's Lode: The lode in Wilton's stope, in back of the 30, west from surface, is 4 feet wide, worth 6l. per fathom for tin; stoping by four men, at 35s. per fathom; 6 fathoms stent. We have set the air shaft to sink by six men, at 4l. 10s. per fathom, 4 fms. stent, in order to make a communication with Wilton's stope, which I hope will be completed by the end of May.—North Lode: The lode in the 10 west, below adit, is 4 feet wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and good stones of copper ore; driving by four men, at 7l. per fm.; 2 fathoms stent. The lode in Sellick's stope, in back of adit west, is 3 feet wide, worth 10l. per fathom for copper ore; stoping by six men, at 35s. per fathom; 6 fathoms stent. We have five pitches working by 16 men, at an average tribute of 10s. in 1l. We sold at Truro, April 23, copper ore (computed) 108 tons, and shall sample, May 1, at Calstock, 100 tons; and likewise sample, May 7, about 300l. worth of tin.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Giffard, April 28: In the cross-cut north, in the 24, east of Smith's shaft, there is no change to notice.—Western Mine: We are going on with all possible speed in getting the tram-road, iron ladders, and other materials, to surface, that is, above water, and hope (without accident) to commence with the pitwork about the middle of next week.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, April 28: On north lode, the sinking of the diagonal shaft below the 64 is progressing favourably. The lode in Peter's winze, sinking below the 64 east, is worth 17l. per fm., and strongly indicates further improvement—sinking by nine men, at 8l. 10s. per fm., month stent, or reach the 74. The lode in the 64 east is worth 11l. per fm.—driving by six men, at 5l. 10s. per fm., 4 fms. stent, or cut the cross-course; in the 64 west we continue to drive by the side of the lode—driving by six men, at 8l. 10s. per fm., 2 fms. stent. The lode in Bickle's winze, sinking below the 54 east, is worth 16l. per fm.—sinking by nine men, at 8l. per fm., month stent, or reach the 64. In the 54 west we have commenced driving on the branch or part of the lode referred to in my last report, as it is my impression that it is the main part of the lode, and likely to open out something good ere long—driving by six men, at 5l. per fathom. The lode in the 41 west is worth 13l.—driving by four men, at 5l. per fm., month stent. The tribute settings for May and June are three pitches in the back of the 54 east, and three in the back of the 41 east, and the average tribute is 7s. 5d. in 1l. On the south lode, the lode at the engine-shaft is very much improved, yielding good saving work; we have cut into it about 3½ ft., but there are no signs of being through it—a very promising lode indeed, and may be fairly considered an important improvement. The tribute pitch in the bottom of the 30 east is set to two men, for two months, at 9s. in 1l. The returns for April will be about 115 tons of fair quality ore, and the indications at the leading points throughout the mine are good.

WHEAL EMMA.—W. Goldsworthy, April 29: Everything as regards our underground operations is in active progress. We are cutting a plat at the 34, preparatory to again sinking, as soon as things are ready. The 34 west is driving by six men, at 3l. 15s. per fm. is now driven 3½ fms., and will advance with fair dispatch; the lode is large, with a capel on the footwall, but as yet, although kindly, not in ore. The 22 is still worth, say, 10l. per fm.; driving by six men, at 55s.; the lode seems to be widening, and we hope also improving, bidding fair for depth. We shall hole in the winze from the 10 for ventilation by the end of the month, or soon after, as also the whim-shaft, which will by that time be down, communicating with the 10, now resumed driving on a kindly and large lode. On Saturday, at our general setting, in addition to the above, we let eleven pitches, as follows:—6s. 8d., 11s. 6d., 8s., 8s. 6d., 9s., 6s., 5s. 6d., 12s., 13s. 4d., and 11s. in 1l. tribute, fair prices. The tributers and others' ores for April are being dressed, and will be ready in due time, amounting to about 64 to 68 tons, and to-morrow the samplers are expected to weigh off the parcel sold last Thursday, say 124 tons, which sold for 1140l., as also to sample March ores, 78 tons. Upon the whole our prospects are good.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, April 25: The 70 fm. level cross-cut has been driven 1 fm. 3 ft. 9 in. north of the main lode, the ground continuing to be granite.—Newton: The engine-shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 2 ft. 6 in., and which is now 10 fms. 0 ft. 9 in. below the 42; the lode is about 9 in. wide, of quartz, &c., imbedded in a good granite. The rise in the back of the 42 east is up 1 fm. 2 ft. 6 in., the lode being more than 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, chlorite, mundic, &c.; I like the character of it very much. The 30 east, on the south part, has been driven 1 fm. 3 ft., the lode being 2 feet wide, of quartz, mundic, &c., and there is more water flowing from it than formerly. The ground in the shallow cross-cut is of an easy killas; we have not yet cut either lode, but we have passed soft elvan.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—John Dale, April 21: When on the mine, last week, I found that no material change had taken place in the underground department since my last visit, in company with Capt. Pope. Your adventurers ought not to be discouraged in consequence of this. Mining is the work of time; therefore persevere, and if you fail in finding ore of value, indications will not prove a true guide here. My advice is to sell your tin every two months: by adopting this mode you will effect a great saving in the dressing cost. A small parcel must pass through all the routine of washing, burning, &c., as a large one. When you have more tinstuff, which I have no doubt you will lay open by carrying out the operations of the mine vigorously, your dressing-floors will require alteration, the cost of which will not be heavy, and the saving considerable.

— J. Thomas, April 25: Martin's lode, in the 60, driving east of engine-shaft, produces good stones of tin, and the ground favourable for driving. The stope west of said shaft, in this level, on Guskus lode, is worth about 7l. per fm. for tin. Martin's lode, in the 50, driving east of the shaft, produces a little tin, but at present not much to value. Guskus lodes in the 30, driving east of Francis's shaft, is improved for tin, and has a kindly appearance. The new lode, in the end driving east of Rapson's shaft, in this level, is at present poor. In the 50 the men are still engaged in cutting into the north part of Guskus lode, east of engine-shaft, but have not yet sufficiently proved it to state its value. The other parts of the mine are without any alteration of importance.

— James Richards, April 28: Our stopes in the back of the 60 fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, on Guskus lode, is just as last reported, worth 8l. per fm. for tin. The 50 east of the engine-shaft, on Guskus lode, where the men commenced stripping down the side of the level, the lode is 1 foot wide, with stones of tin; I have put the men 10 fms. east to drive a cross-cut north, and I hope to prove it at this point against Saturday next. Our 30 end, east of Francis's shaft, on Guskus lode, the lode is improved since last report—now worth 16l. per fm. for tin. All other places without alteration since last report.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, April 28: To-day I have set the following bargains:—The 90 cross-cut to drive north from the engine shaft, stent 2 fms. or the month, taken at 18l. per fathom, by six men. The 90 cross-cut to drive north from the engine-shaft, stent to cut the lode; taken at 14l. per fathom, by four men. The 74 to drive east from the cross-cut, on the north lode, stent 2 fathoms or the month; lode 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore; taken at 10l. per fathom, by four men. The 74, west from cross-cut, on the north lode, is suspended; lode 1 foot wide, and poor. A winze to sink below the 74, west from cross-cut, on the north lode; to be carried 10 ft. long, stent 2 fathoms or the month; taken at 12l. per fathom, by six men; lode 2½ ft. wide, and for this length will produce from 3 to 4 tons of copper ore per fm. The winze to sink below the 50, on the north lode; stent the month; taken at 15l. per fathom, by four men; lode 1½ ft. wide, producing very good stones of ore. The 50 to drive east from cross-cut, on the south lode; stent 2 fms. or the month; taken at 9l. per fm., by four men; lode unproductive. The 50 to drive west from cross-cut, on the south lode; stent 2 fms. or the month; taken at 9l. 10s. per fm., by four men; lode 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.; this end is 11 fms. to the east of the cross-course. The stopes in the back of the 50, on the north lode, stent for the month; taken at 6l. per fathom, by four men; lode averaging in size from 1 to 2½ ft wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, jun., H. Hodge, R. Knapp, April 30: Pollard's shaftmen will this week complete all the necessary work in the shaft to commence sinking under the 140. The lode in the 130 north is 2½ ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. In the 120 north it is 2 feet wide, worth 9l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 feet wide, worth 11l. per fm. In the 110 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 16l. per fm. In the 100 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 14l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ feet wide, worth 6l. per fm. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 15 fms. under the 70. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. On the 23d inst. we sampled 92 tons of lead ore, for sale on May 1.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—A Barratt, April 27: We have an improvement in our 62 east of Matthew's shaft; the lode is at present 2½ feet wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. I should have written you before, but the discovery was not made in time for last week's Journal. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, April 28: There has not been any alteration to notice in either of the levels since last reported.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, B. Gundry, April 25: Yesterday we held our monthly setting, when the following were set:—Watson's engine shaft to sink below the 40, by eight men for the month, at 360s. per fm. The 40 to drive east of Watson's, on Park lode, by six men, 3 fms. or the month, at 130s. per fm.—lode 3 ft. wide, spotted with grey and yellow copper ore. The 40 to drive west of Watson's, on Park lode, by four men, 3 fms. or the month, at 100s. per fm.—lode 5 ft. wide, spotted with grey copper ore, of a very kindly appearance. The 30 to drive east of Watson's on Park lode, by four men, for the month, at 80s. per fm. To stope from the winze in bottom of the 30, east of Watson's, on Park lode, by four men for the month, at 70s. per fm. Cross-cut to drive south of Watson's, in the 40, by four men, 4 fms. or the month, at 90s. per fm. The 30 to drive west, on Richard's lode, by four men, 4 fms. or the month, at 70s. per fm. The 30 to drive east, on Richards's lode, by five men, 3 fms. or the month, at 60s. per fm. The 18 to drive east, on Sampson's branch, by two men and one boy for the month, at 70s. per fm. Seven tin tribute pitches worked by eighteen men and one boy for two months—tribute varying from 10s. to 15s. in 1l. One copper ore tribute pitch in back of the 30 by two men and one boy, for the month, at 11s. in 1l.

WHEAL WAGSTAFF.—J. Crase, April 25: I have set Boundary shaft to sink by nine men, to land their own stuff, 4 fms. or the month, at 9l. 10s. per fm.; the shaft is sunk 25 fms. 5 ft. The ground is of the same mineral character, but it is harder. I never saw greater indications of copper from water, than the water coming out from under the slide towards the copper lode; this water is certainly coming from a deposit of copper under the slide on that lode.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, jun., W. Hancock, R. Roskilly, April 30: The sumpmen having fixed the guides for skiffs in the whim-shafts which are in work, they have resumed sinking the engine-shaft under the 54. The lode in the 54 north is 3 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of lead per fm. In the 44 north it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 9 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 33 north it is 2 feet wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, April 29: We have had a little improvement here on the north lode in the 50 west—a branch of good orey work for 6 in. big, at present it is not so good. In the 80 cross-cut north the ground is a little more favourable for driving. In the 65 east we have no change to speak of. In the 50 winze the lode is poor; in the end we have very congenial ground, and good droppers of copper ore—the indications are of a very favourable character. We have commenced an adit in the Glebe lands near the north boundary of the sett, 165 fms. west of the river, our object is to drive a cross-cut west, and intersect a cross-course which has been opened by the former party.

WOOD.—S. Cock, April 29; The men have resumed driving the deep adit end. On Saturday last, being setting-day, the end was set to drive at 7l. per fm., stent 3 fms., by six men. The filling, landing, and wheeling for the month at 7l., and the whim drawing at 8s. per 100 kibbles. We have sold to Sims, Willyams, and Co. 8½ tons of silver-lead ores.

WREY CONSOLS.—In the present adit end, driving east, there is a flookan coming in similar to the one gone through in the shaft behind. I expect this flookan, in going east, will rise up in the end, and very materially improve the lode above, this flookan is 3 feet wide, of the settled part of the lode all saving work for copper; 2 feet on the south side of the end is composed of gossan and peach, carrying native copper. We are easing altogether about 5 feet, and no north wall seen yet. How much more lode is still standing north I cannot say.

MR. CROFTS' MANUAL OF MINING.—The first edition of this little work being, we understand, nearly exhausted, it is Mr. Crofts' intention to issue a new and improved edition, containing more varieties of matter of a general character appertaining to the business of mining, to which the writer is stimulated by the unequivocal approbation which has greeted his first essay as an author, offering disinterested advice on the best mode of arriving at a sound and profitable outlay in investments in British mines.

WINNING OF COAL AT ABERDARE.—David Davies, the proprietor of Blaengwaur Colliery, at Aberdare, has succeeded in reaching the well known valuable vein called the "Aberdare Four-feet Steam Coal," on the Aberewmboy estate, about a mile above the flourishing village of Mountain Ash. The vein is 6 ft. thick, of clean good coal, with excellent roof. The pit is within a quarter of a mile of the Aberdare Railway, and commands a very extensive tract of property wholly undeveloped. Mr. Davies is also about sinking to the Dinas, or No. 3 vein of bituminous coal, on the estate known as the Blaenllecha, in the Rhondda fach valley. The engine has just been brought to the spot for the sinking of the pit. The Rhondda fach Railway is very near completion to the site for sinking the said pit, so that in all probability Mr. Davies will be sending coal away from Cwm Rhondda fach in the course of another twelvemonth. The Messrs. Wayne have also erected an engine for sinking to the said No. 3 coal on the estate called Cynllyn-du, situate about half a mile above Pontygwaith, in Rhondda fach valley, close to the railway.—*Star of Gwent.*

*** With this week's MINING JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—English and German Mining—No. I., by C. H. Gustavus Thost; Geology: Private Lectures on the Earth—No. V., on the Changes that bring Tropical Remains to the Northern Hemisphere; Rocks and Mineral Deposits of Namaqualand—No. V.; Eminent Miners—No. II., by Mr. Handel Cossham; Meetings of Mining Companies: Great Wheal Alfred, Pendeen Consols, West Par Consols, East Sortridge Consols, Sortridge Consols, New Granada, South Australian Copper, and the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company; Aluminium, &c., &c.

LEAD AND COPPER RETURNS.—The Quarterly Sales will be published in our next Journal: we shall be thankful for all particulars which may be furnished, that they may appear as correct as possible.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, May 1, 1857.

		£. s. d.
COPPER.		
Copper wire	p. lb.	0 1 4– —
ditto tubes	,,	0 1 4½–1 5
Sheathing and bolts	,,	0 1 2– —
Bottoms	,,	0 1 3– —
Old (Exchange)	,,	0 1 0¼
Best selected	p. ton	122 0 0– —
Tough cake	,,	126 0 0– —
Tile	,,	126 0 0– —
South American	,,	— – —
IRON.		per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London		8 10 0– 8 15 0
Ditto, to arrive		8 7 6– 8 10 0
Nail rods		9 0 0– —
,, Stafford. in London		9 7 6–10 0 0
Bars ditto		9 5 0–10 10 0
Hoops ditto		10 0 0–11 0 0
Sheets, single		11 0 0–11 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales		4 10 0– 5 0 0
Refined metal, ditto		5 10 0– 5 15 0
Bars, common, ditto		7 10 0– 7 15 0
Ditto, railway, ditto		7 12 6– 7 15 0
ditto, Swed. in Lon.		15 0 0–16 10 0
in stock to arrive		15 0 0–15 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde		3 16 0– 3 17 0
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees		3 11 0– 3 15 0
Ditto, forge		3 10 0– —
Staffordshire Forge Pig		4 15 0– 5 0 0
Welsh Forge Pig		3 15 0– 4 0 0
LEAD.		
English Pig		24 5 0–24 15 0
Ditto sheet		25 0 0– —
Ditto red lead		25 10 0– —
Ditto white		27 0 0–28 10 0
Ditto patent shot		27 0 0–27 10 0
Spanish, in bond		23 10 0–23 15 0
American		none.
FOREIGN STEEL.		
Swedish, in kegs		21 15 0–22 0 0
,, to arrive		21 10 0–21 15 0
Ditto, in faggots		22 10 0–23 0 0
English, Spring		18 0 0–23 0 0

Brass (sheets)	p. lb.	12½d.–13d.
Wire		12½d.
Tubes		14d.–15d.
QUICKSILVER	p. lb.	1s 9d.
SPELTER.		Per Ton.
Foreign		28 15 0– —
To arrive		29 10 0– —
ZINC.		
In sheets		35 0 0– —
TIN.		
English, blocks		142 0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)		143 0 0– —
Ditto, Refined		147 0 0– —
Banca		146 0 0– —
Straits		142 0 0– —
TIN-PLATES.*		
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	p. box.	2 0 0– 2 1 0
IX Ditto 1st quality	,,	2 6 0– 2 7 0
IC Ditto 2d quality	,,	1 17 6– 1 18 6
IX Ditto 2d quality	,,	2 3 6– 2 4 6
IC Coke	,,	1 14 0– 1 15 6
IX Ditto	,,	2 0 6– 2 1 6
Canada plates	p. ton	16 0 0–16 10 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.		
Yellow Metal Sheathing	p. lb.	12½d —
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.	p. cwt.	2 2 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails	p. ton	9 0 0– 9 2 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs	Glasg.	— – 5 5 0
Ditto	Wales	4 0 0– 5 5 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London		— – 7 10 0
MANGANESE.		(per 21 cwts.)
Ground, 66 to 73 per cent.		6 16 0– 7 8 0
Lump, 64 to 65 per cent.		5 5 0– 5 10 0
Ditto, 60 per cent.		3 15 0– 4 0 0
Ditto, 50 per cent.		2 12 6– —

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—A change has taken place in the position of those metals which but few could be off anticipating, sooner or later. To express an opinion as to when a positive alteration will occur is rather dangerous; although we are not deficient of the information when it should be, but from a variety of reasons the precise date seldom or never transpires until the decline or advance is fixed. Sellers are not always readily inclined to meet the emergency of the times by concessions when the market is dull, and often hold out for prices that there is little or no probability of realising. It is true we have to report this week a decline in copper and tin, for both of which metals the demand for some time past has been extremely limited, in consequence of the high prices demanded by holders; but such tardiness has been exhibited in reducing prices, when it was so palpable that some declension in value was actually necessary to carry on business, that coming now with such ill grace, it appears to wear more the character of compulsion, than any desire on the part of sellers to treat liberally with dealers. Reciprocity of feeling is so seldom to be met with in the commercial pursuits of our market, that one is almost disposed to question whether it is ever exercised at all in any dealings connected with monetary matters between man and man.

COPPER.—A further meeting of smelters was held on Monday, when it was resolved to reduce the price of sheet and sheathing 1d. per lb., and cake, tile, &c., 9*l.* per ton, which seems to have given general satisfaction, but would have been received with greater approbation if announced a few weeks since. On April 14, the usual monthly meeting took place; on the 24th there was a special meeting; and again, on the 27th, another special meeting. Surely the price of this article, at a time when there is little or comparatively nothing doing, does not afford discussion for these assemblies in such close succession. These old women's ways certainly do not altogether suit the present age; and all aid should be given to any new undertaking that might tend to the enlightenment and reformation of this obsolete body of traders.

IRON.—A good deal lately has been done in all descriptions, and prices have been well maintained. English bars are purchased freely; also Staffordshire bars, hoops, sheets, and nail rods, at current rates. The market closes very steady, and any alteration would be to increase rates. However, this is not looked for just at present only amongst the makers of inferior qualities, who, in times of depression, are forced to accept much under the leading ironmasters, and are now better able to adjust their quotations than a short time ago. Swedish bars continue in fair request, and some parcels have changed hands at about 15*l.* per ton. In Scotch pigs there has been a quiet but firm market; mixed numbers, for the most part, being quoted at 76s. to 76s. 6d. Yesterday, contracts were passed at 75s. 6d. in Glasgow, which was the closing quotation on 'Change to-day.

LEAD.—A good business has been transacted in this metal, and there is a fair prospect of its continuance, which has been the means of higher prices being established.

SPELTER.—Holders have appeared as sellers in our market at 28*l.* 15s., but without effecting an improved demand, a small quantity only having been bought at that price; a further concession of 30s. to 40s. per ton might, probably, be of some service, but anything less seems almost useless; the principal of the shipping orders on hand being at about 27*l.* per ton. The stock here reported to-day is 951 tons.

TIN.—We omitted to mention in our last that there had been a decline of 4*l.* per ton in English on April 21; although, on reference to the list of prices, it would be observed. The reduction, however, does not appear to have met the views of buyers, for enquiries are still of a limited character. Straits have receded at least 2*l.* per ton, sellers quoting at 142*l.*; at this figure no contracts are reported, and it is doubtful whether importers can maintain prices above 140*l.* The available stock of Banca here is light, consequently not pressed for sale so much as Straits.

QUICKSILVER.—Importers will not sell any more at 1s. 9d., and at present will not name their price.

GLASGOW, APRIL 30.—A fair business was done in the beginning of the week, at 76s. per ton, prompt cash, but the price has since yielded, and to-day warrants were offered at 75s. 6d., without finding a buyer. The shipments are very good, and iron very scarce in makers' hands, but there is little disposition to speculate while money remains so tight. No. 1, Gartsherrie, is quoted at 81s. to 81s. 6d., and very scarce; No. 1, g.m.b., 76s. 6d. to 77s. Shipments for the last two weeks, 33,535 tons; in the corresponding period last year, 27,329 tons: increase, 6206 tons.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 30.—Our metal market, with few exceptions, remains without alteration since our last report. The position of all kinds of manufactured Iron continues to be steady, although without being what may be termed brisk, and prices show no change of moment. Welsh bars and rails are easier to buy, good specifications finding sellers at a shade below our quotations. The underselling recently noticed, on the part of some of the Staffordshire makers, appears to have rather abated, and this fact may be accounted for in the steady influx of orders which is now experienced, the requirements, not only for export to foreign markets, as well as for home consumption, being of sufficient importance to maintain present prices. The accounts received from the United States by the last steamer show a tendency to firmness, and confident anticipations are entertained of a progressively good business, although the orders received are not so extensive as they were by the preceding steamers; the rate of freight now ruling, to New York especially, is favourable to shipments, and of this facility advantage to some extent has been taken by exporters, who regard the prospects of the trade with America as being satisfactory. From the Continent, and from India, also, the orders are considerable, and from all appearances it is only fair to look forward to a continuance of present prices. Scotch Pig-iron has been steady during the week; the principal business transacted has been for export, and for positive consumption. The shipments are again on an extensive scale, amounting to 14,988 tons, against 11,863 tons for the corresponding week of last year, showing a further excess of 3125 tons. The requirements for local purposes are, if anything, increasing, and, together with the quantity exported, tend to reduce the stock. Speculation for the moment is quiet, the appearances of the money market acting prejudicially to operations to any extent. Copper experienced a reduction of 1d. per lb. on Monday; this fall has been anticipated for some time past, and it is not improbable that orders which have been withheld will now be given out, and the market, consequently, assume a more settled aspect. The recent fall in the price of Tin will doubtless produce a similar effect, although this article still shows some symptoms of further declension. English Tin is moderately firm, but foreign is decidedly weaker, and one operates to some extent upon the other. Tin-plates present no new feature; good brands are in fair demand at current rates, and in the absence of stocks of moment leave no reason to anticipate any important reduction in price; inferior brands are offered on terms favourable to the buyer. There is nothing new in Lead; a good enquiry prevails, and prices are well maintained. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8*l.* 2s. 6d. to 8*l.* 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 142*l.* per ton; common bar, 143*l.*; refined block, 147*l.*—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 33s. 6d. to 34s.—Lead: English sheet, 25*l.* per ton; English pig, 24*l.*—Copper: Cake and tile, 126*l.* per ton; best selected, 129*l.*; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 2d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. 0½d. per lb.

MINES.—Owing to a few discoveries which we noticed as having been made during the latter part of last week, the market opened briskly on Monday, with a good demand for shares, and prices well supported; but later in the week, owing to various causes, some of the heavier descriptions of shares became flatter. The settlement of the account, which now generally occupies two days, coming on Wednesday and Thursday, affected business in some degree, though it caused rather a demand for Great Alfred shares, at an advanced price. The money market appears to get worse instead of better, and will, if it continues much longer in its present state, seriously affect commercial affairs. The reasons assigned for the severe measures taken by the Bank of England to restrict speculation are various and ever changing, the latest being that a monetary crisis in France is impending, and a smash will come sooner or later. Copper has been put down 1d. per lb., and we may look for a decline in the standard, until the smelters have again bought a large stock of ores at a low rate, and then, having given the miners the turn (?), the price of copper will go up again, to accommodate the Birmingham consumers, whom we are glad to see, by an article in the *Times*, on Monday, are beginning to bestir themselves to do away with the giant monopoly of smelting. Tin dropped some days ago 4*l.* per ton, and the fear of a further decline, which is probable until the Banca sales are over, has brought shares in many of the tin mines to market at reduced prices. St. Ives Consols, which have been quoted as high as 185, left off at 170, sellers; Margaret shares, in which a large business was doing early in the week at 74 to 76, left off at 70 to 71; Providence Mines, also previously in demand at 84 to 86, left off at 80 to 82; West Seton, 320 to 330, sellers; Buller, 370 to 380; Basset, 265 to 270; South Frances, 330, and not much doing in either. The call of 1*l.* per share in Great Alfred, although coming with great disappointment to many, will put the mine into a better position; and as it would appear that many parties had been selling "bears" from 9*l.* to 8*l.* downwards, previous to the call, a demand was caused for the shares at the settling, and they were firm at 6¼ to 6½, call of 1*l.* paid, for although made in two instalments of 10s. per share, the latter payable in two months, a transfer cannot be made without both instalments being paid up, and all transactions, therefore, are quoted with the full call paid.. Alfred Consols have been flat, at 21 to 22, and with the present state of the mine, and the large dividends, it is difficult to account for the dulness in them; East Alfred shares are at 2 to 2½, and have been in demand. In Wheal Harriett shares a large business has been done, at 12s. to 14s.; the levels are becoming productive, but are in hard ground, and should the latter change, of which there is a great probability, the mine might become a valuable one; even as it is the shares are very low. Wheal Cupid is looking better, the lode in Davey's shaft being worth 10*l.* per fm., with the appearance of being on the top of a course of ore; the shares are nominally 10 to 12, but a good discovery would send them up considerably. East Trefusis continues to look well in the shaft; shares, 8 to 9. Trefusis, 8; Trewetha shares have been very flat, at 2¾ to 3, as there will be no dividend at the next meeting; Wheal Wrey shares keep up, at 7½ to 8; Gonamena, 16½ to 17; Wheal Margery, 16 to 16½. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 105 to 110; at the meeting, on Tuesday next, a dividend of 2*l.* per share is expected; the mine is looking well, and the 36 must be approaching the ore ground. Trelawny shares have been in good demand, at 24 to 25; the dividend on Monday was 1*l.* per share, leaving 793*l.* 12s. to credit of next account. Mary Ann, 45; Cook's Kitchen, 4½ to 4¾; Tincroft, 4¾ to 4¾; St. Day United, 28s. to 30s., ex div. of 1s. 6d. per share; Fowey Consols, 7½ to 7¾; Wendron Consols, 42 to 45; Trevoole shares have been in demand, and the price has advanced to about 10, 11. West Stray Park, 7; this mine is looking well, and likely to pay. Botallack, buyers at 240; West Basset, 30 to 31; North Basset, 20 to 21; Wheal Edward, 4¾ to 4¾; Rosewarne in demand, at 42½ to 45, but few sellers; West Fowey, 9¾ to 9¾; Drake Walls, 2¾; North Frances, 15½ to 16¼; Tamar Consols, 20s.; East Margaret, 10 to 10¼; Alten, 2¾ to 3; Cargoll, 13; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 18½ to 19½; Lelant Consols, 3½ to 4; North Robert, 24 to 25; South Caradon shares have been in demand, at 335 to 340; in Balnoon shares, a large business has been doing, and the price advanced to 6½, leaving off at 6 to 6¼; Clijah and Wentworth, 6 to 7; West Damsel, 120 to 130; Wheal Evelyn, 4 to 4¾; West Grenville, 5s. to 6s.; South Condurrow, 6s.; Wheal Grenville, 1¼; Kelly Bray, ¾ to 1; Craddock Moor, 40, 42½.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, APRIL 25.—Chancellorsville, 9s. 3d., 9s. 6d., 9s. 9d.; Great Alfred, 4¼ to 4⅝; Herodsfoot, 6⅜ to 6¾; Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; Providence Mines, 84 to 86; Trevoole, 11¼ to 11⅝; West Ting Tang, ⅜ to 1; Wheal Basset, 270; Wheal Edward, 4 15-16, 4⅝, 4 7-16; Wheal Harriett, 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 11s., 12s.; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 19¾, 19⅝, 20⅛; Wheal Margaret, 71, 72⅝, 73⅛, 75; Wheal Trelawny, 23¾ to 24¼.

MONDAY.—Alfred Consols, 21⅛; Balnoon, 5 to 5⅛; Catherine and Jane, 10s. 6d. to 11s.; East Trefusis, 8¾ to 9¼; Great Alfred, 5¼ to 5¾; Lady Bertha, 12s. to 13s.; North Basset, 21½, 22, 22½; Sortridge Consols, 1⅛, 1⅜, 1⅛; South Caradon, 340, 332½, 336½; West Ting Tang, ⅝ to 1⅛; Wheal Evelyn, 4⅛ to 5; Wheal Harriett, 12s., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d.; Wheal Margaret, 73½, 74, 75.

TUESDAY.—Cook's Kitchen, 4¼ to 4⅜; East Rosewarne, 16s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 18s. 6d.; Gawton United, 13s.; Great Alfred, 5¾, 5⅞, 6, 5⅞, 6; North Frances, 15; Pendeen, 29s. to 30s.; Providence Mines, 84; Rosewarne United, 42½ to 42¾; St. Ives Consols, 182½ to 187½; Sortridge Consols, 1⅛, 1 9-16, 1⅜, 1¼, 1⅛, 1 8-16, 1⅛, 1⅜, 1¼; Wheal Basset, 270; Wheal Buller, 385 to 390; Wheal Edward, 4½, 4⅝, 4⅝; Wheal Harriett, 12s. to 10s. 6d.; Wh. Margaret, 75; Mary Ann, 45, 45¼, 45⅜.

WEDNESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 21⅛; Balnoon, 5½, 6, 5½, 5¾, 6, 5⅛, 5⅜, 6⅜; East Rosewarne, 18s. 6d. to 20s.; Gawton United, 15s. to 16s.; Great Alfred, 6, 6⅜, 6¼, 6½; Sortridge Consols, 1 9-16, 1⅜, 1⅛, 1¼, 1⅜; Vale of Towy, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; West Ting Tang, 20s.; Wheal Edward, 4⅝; Wheal Evelyn, 5; Wheal Harriett, 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 13s., 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d.; Wheal Ludsott, 1¾; Wheal Zion, 20s. to 21s.

THURSDAY.—Alfred Consols, 21⅛; Chancellorsville, 9s. to 9s. 6d.; Craddock Moor, 45; East Buller, 20s. to 21s. 3d.; Gawton United, 16s. to 17s.; Great Alfred, 6, 6⅛, 6¼, 6⅜, 6⅝, 6⅜, 6¼, 6⅜; Providence Mines, 80 to 85; Wheal Edward, 4⅞ to 4¾; Wheal Harriett, 13s., 12s. 6d., 14s., 13s., 14s., 13s., 12s. 6d., 14s.; Wheal Margaret, 70, 71, 72½, 73, 75.

FRIDAY.—Alten Mines, 2¾ to 3; Balnoon, 6¼ to 6½; East Trefusis, 8⅛ to 9⅛; Great Alfred, 6⅜ to 6⅝; Holmbush, 1¾, 2, 2⅛; Providence Mines, 80 to 82½; Sortridge Consols, 1⅜ to 1 11-16; St. Day United, 28s. to 29s.; Tamar Consols, 1 to 1⅛; Wheal Edward, 4⅝ to 4¾; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 19⅛ to 20; Wheal Margaret, 70 to 72½.

On the Stock Exchange, the following business has been transacted:—

SATURDAY, APRIL 25.—North Wheal Basset, 22½.——Transactions, though not officially marked: Wheal Margaret, 73; Drake Walls, 2¾; Great Wheal Alfred, 4¾ to 5; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 18¾; West Alfred, 2; East Providence, 1⅛.

MONDAY.—Great Wheal Alfred, 5⅛; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 18⅜; St. John del Rey, 19; Cobre, 60¼, 60; Lusitanian, 1⅛; Santiago de Cuba, 2⅜; United Mexican, 3⅛.

TUESDAY.—Great Wheal Alfred, 5⅜, 4¾, 5; Tincroft, 4⅛; Wheal Edward, 4⅜; Cobre, 59⅜ to 60; Fortuna, 1⅝. WEDNESDAY.—Sortridge Consols, 1⅛.

THURSDAY.—Alfred Consols, 21 to 20½; Great Wheal Alfred, 6⅛ to 6⅝; North Wheal Basset, 21½ (ex div.); Wheal Mary Ann, 46¼; General Mining Association of Nova Scotia, 14¼ to 14⅜; Linares, 7; Mariquita, ⅛; New Granada, ⅛; United Mexican, 3⅛.——Transactions, though not officially marked: Rosewarne United, 43 to 43⅛; Wheal Mary Ann, 45⅞ to 46⅛; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 18⅝ to 18⅞; Great Alfred, 6¼, 6⅜, 6½; Herodsfoot, 6¾.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—

MONDAY.—In London, 1067 bars copper from Spain, 6 casks manganese ore from Holland, 453 slabs tin from Singapore, 50 sheets 2 cakes rolled zinc from Belgium.

TUESDAY.—In London, 1067 bars copper from Spain.

WEDNESDAY.—In London, 1707 bars iron from Sweden.

THURSDAY.—In London, 10 cakes and 8 packages copper from Genoa, 5980 bars iron and 2350 kegs steel from Sweden, 3 bags copper ore from the Cape of Good Hope.

FRIDAY.—In London, 62 casks black lead from Hamburgh, 62 kegs steel from Sweden, 200 slabs tin from Holland.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3579 tons of ore were sold, realising 24,375*l.* 15s. The particulars of sale were—Average standard, 146*l.*, 10s.; average price, 6*l.* 16s.; average produce, 6½; quantity of fine copper, 233 tons 11 cwts. The sale at Camborne, on Thursday next, will comprise 3117 tons.

At Swansea, on Tuesday, 1554 tons of copper ore will be sold, including ores from Cobre, Berehaven, Cuba, Rotterdam Slag, Peninsular, Molland, Genoa, Castilian, Trabajosa, and Dun Mountain.

In Saltpetre, the business has been small, but for arrival several transactions have taken place in Calcutta at 41s. to 42s., for 5 per cent. During the week private sales have taken place of 1000 bags Bengal, at 40s. 6d., for 7½, 7¾ per cent.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the first quarter of the year ending March 31; and also as compared with the corresponding months of 1856; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," and published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31.

	1856.		1857.		Increase.
Coals and culm		£519,622		£606,657	£ 87,035
Hardwares and cutlery		789,511		902,866	113,355
Machinery:—Steam-engines and parts	£175,351		£244,221		
Other sorts	304,997 =	480,348	434,062 =	678,283	197,935
Metals:— Total		£1,789,481		£2,187,806	£398,325
Iron—Pig	£240,433		£279,756		
Bar, bolt, and rod	1,302,848		1,441,767		
Wire	35,363		51,266		
Cast	125,831		200,646		
Wrought	724,120 =	2,428,595	812,953 =	2,786,388	357,793
Steel, unwrought		150,850		186,002	35,152
Copper—Bricks and pigs	178,783		139,818		
Sheet, nails, &c.	382,584		415,623		
Wrought	24,625 =	585,992	89,732 =	645,173	59,181
Brass		21,673		29,213	7,540
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, &c.	98,250		116,475		
Lead ore, litharge, &c.	27,604 =	125,854	45,155 =	161,630	35,776
Tin, unwrought	42,082		68,546		
Tin-plates	283,976 =	326,058	368,243 =	436,789	110,731
Grand total		£5,428,503		£6,433,001	£1,004,498

During April, the following dividends have been declared:—

	Per share.	Amount.
Minera Mining Company	£3 0 0	£5400 0 0
Wheal Basset	8 0 0	4096 0 0
Alfred Consols	0 12 0	3072 0 0
West Seton	8 0 0	3200 0 0
North Basset	0 10 0	3000 0 0
Eyam	1 10 0	2160 0 0
Polberro	2 0 9	2037 10 0
Tincroft	0 5 0	1500 0 0
St. Day United	0 1 6	1500 0 0
Botallack	7 0 0	1400 0 0
Dolcoath	7 0 0	1253 0 0
Great South Tolgus	0 4 0	1200 0 0
Wheal Trelawny	1 0 0	1040 0 0
Condurrow	4 0 0	1024 0 0
Wheal Seton	5 0 0	960 0 0
Lisburne	2 0 0	800 0 0
Cwmystwith	5 0 0	640 0 0
Trewetha	0 3 0	614 0 0
Exmouth	0 2 0	570 0 0
Rosewarne United	1 0 0	512 0 0
West Wheal Providence	0 10 0	512 0 0
Total		£36,460 10 0

East Daren Mine paid a dividend of 900*l.* (3*l.* per share) yesterday.

Wheal Exmouth declared a dividend of 570*l.* (2s. per share), on April 22.

At St. Day United meeting, on April 22, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1917*l.* 12s. 4d.; copper ore and tin sold, 10,342*l.* 18s. = 12,260*l.* 10s. 4d.—Costs and merchants' bills for Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec., 850*l.* 4s. 6d.; income tax, 22*l.* 13s. 6d.; lords' dues, 352*l.* 7s. 1d.; by dividend (1s. 6d. per share), 1500*l.*: leaves balance to next account, 1378*l.* 5s. 3d.

At Sortridge Consols meeting, on Monday (Mr. Wm. Orr in the chair), the accounts showed—Profit on the three months' working, 19*l.* 9s.; actual realised balance, 297*l.* 15s. 7d.: total estimated balance in favour of mine, 3936*l.* 15s. 7d. A dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was proposed, but lost on being put to the vote. The particulars of the meeting will be found in another column.

At East Sortridge Consols Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. John Rowland in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers, 58*l.* 0s. 8d. The proceedings, which are fully reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At Pendeen Consols Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. Greenwood in the chair), the accounts showed balance against adventurers, 434*l.* 9s. 11d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Messrs. Lanyon, Higgs, Willyams, Evans, and Greenwood, were re-elected the committee of management, with the addition of Mr. Painter in the room of Mr. Harvey, disqualified. The purser's salary was increased to 5*l.* 5s. per month. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with votes of thanks to the Chairman, committee, and to Capt. Eddy, for his report.

At Great Wheal Alfred meeting, on April 25 (Dr. Beattie in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 754*l.* 4s. 3d.; mine cost, 2250*l.* 13s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 1800*l.* 0s. 5d.; doctor and club, 25*l.* 10s. 1d.; dues, at 1-30th, 94*l.* 16s. 11d.; sundries, 26*l.* 13s. 2d. = 4951*l.* 18s. 3d.—Copper ore sold, 3734*l.* 16s. 5d.; tin sold, 1116*l.* 12s. 9d.: leaving balance against mine, 2106*l.* 9s. 1d. The actual nett loss on the two months' working was 857*l.* 2s. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. A detailed report of the meeting will be found in another column.

At South Dolcoath and Carnarthen Consols meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for four months ending Feb. showed—Ore sold, 261*l.* 5s. 6d.; calls received, 1059*l.* 0s. 6d. = 1320*l.* 6s.—Balance last audit, 450*l.* 6s. 1d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 819*l.* 14s. 11d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 20*l.* 5s. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. Wm. Roberts reported that he believed in three or four months they would be getting the 70 nearly under, and the 40 over, the ore ground opened on it the 50.

At Wheal Agar meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for four months ending Feb. showed—Balance last audit, 252*l.* 1s. 11d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1560*l.* 15s. 10d. = 1812*l.* 17s. 9d.—Calls received, 1450*l.*; copper ore sold, 303*l.* 17s.; sundries, 56*l.* 5s.: leaving balance against the mine, 2*l.* 15s. 9d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capts. Wm. Roberts and D. Lanksbury reported that in the 40, 29 fms. west of Winstow shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The driving was suspended, and the men were put to rise 9 fms. behind the end to communicate with the winze sinking under the 30 (down 6 fms.) for ventilation, &c. The sampling on April 29 would be about 20 tons of ore.

At Coed Mawr Pool Mine meeting, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed—Balance last account, 710*l.* 2s. 4d.; Mine cost and merchants' bills—Jan., 181*l.* 14s. 4d.; Feb., 168*l.* 1s. = 1059*l.* 17s. 8d.—Calls received, 53*l.* 15s.; ore sold, 292*l.* 4s. 5d.: leaving balance against the mine, 713*l.* 18s. 3d. Capts. B. Plummer and James Skimming reported upon the mines, and the latter states that the next two-monthly sale will be much larger than the last.

At West Par Consols Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. S. W. Daukes in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 40*l.* 15s. 4d. A call of 1s. per share was made. A resolution was also passed, leaving it to the discretion of the Chairman and Mr. Harrison to settle with Mr. Martin and the executors of the late Mr. Johnston, as to certain reserved shares in the company, upon such terms as they shall think most desirable for the interest of the general body of shareholders. The proceedings, which are reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At Trewane United meeting, held April 15, on the mine (Capt. William Richards in the chair), the accounts showed, balance against the mine, 581*l.* 7s. 4d. The Chairman observed, that although this balance appeared against the mine, yet he was the sole creditor, having paid all the disbursements up to the present account rendered. The vouchers were on the table, and open to inspection by any of the adventurers. He held a large interest in the mine, and he considered that, at no distant period, it would become a profitable one. Favourable reports were read from Capt. John Dale, John Goldsworthy, and R. Reynolds. It was determined that operations should be prosecuted with energy, as it was considered the prospects of the mine were such as to warrant a further outlay, in order to develope its promising capabilities. It was resolved that Mr. Alfred Jeffree should be appointed secretary, and the offices be at Cannon House, Queen-street. Messrs. T. Nunnerley, Boorman, John Shephard, E. W. Smith, and E. J. Wilson, were elected a committee to co-operate with Capt. Richards, the manager. A call of 5s. per share was made.

At Calcot Hall Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (the Rev. W. MacLaughlin, M.A., in the chair), the resolutions for bringing the company under the Limited Liability Act were unanimously confirmed.

At Bridford Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. R. T. Head in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 128*l.* 0s. 3d.: costs, Jan. 22*l.* 1s.; February, 20*l.* 7s. 8d. = 53*l.* 8s. 11d.—Calls received, 41*l.* 2s. 6d.: leaving balance against the mine, 14*l.* 6s. 5d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made, and the committee re-elected. Capt. John Hampton reported that they had commenced cross-cutting towards the lode in the bottom level, and had driven 6 ft. He calculated that there were 8 fms. more to drive to intersect the lode, which would be accomplished in about six weeks.

At North Wrey and Julia meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Rowlands in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in hand of 23*l.* 18s. 9d.; and arrears of calls, 80*l.* 15s., the greater portion of which has since been paid. A call of 1s. per share was made, and the following gentlemen appointed the committee for the ensuing three months:—Lord T. P. Clinton, Colonel Croft, and Messrs. Rowlands, Balcombe, and Hewitt. Capt. Hodge reported the engine-shaft to be down nearly 10 fms., and sinking at the rate of 5 fms. per month, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm.

At Trumpet Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1555*l.* 5s. 11d.; mine cost, Oct., Nov., and Dec., 2385*l.* 2s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 643*l.* 5s. 6d.=2182*l.* 14s.—Tin sold and carriage (deducting 146*l.* 11s. 2d. dues), 3072*l.* 14s. 4d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 200*l.* 12s. 2d. The profit on the three months' working was 45*l.* 6s. 3d. Capts. R. Kendall, R. Quentrall, and B. Dunstan reported that on the Goblet lode they were paying costs. From the appearance of the north lode, they thought it would prove productive. In looking at the Wheal Whidden part of the sett they are of opinion that it will be a very productive piece of mineral ground, if properly opened. They had 157 men, and 85 boys and girls employed on the mine.

At the Wheal Powell meeting, on April 23 (Lieut.-Col. Harding in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 345*l.* 12s. 1d.; mine cost, Dec., Jan., and Feb., 484*l.* 19s. 1d.=830*l.* 11s. 2d.—Calls received, 541*l.*: leaving balance against the mine, 289*l.* 11s. 2d. A call of 6s. per share was made, and the committee of management re-elected. Capts. J. R. Odgers and Wm. Hancock reported that they estimated the cost for the next three months at 400*l.* The engine and pitwork were in good trim, and the consumption of coals was about 4 tons per week. In their opinion, judging from the strata and the features presented south in the adit level, that there is every probability of finding lead under it.

At Trevenen Tin Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Horspool in the chair), the accounts showed — Balance last meeting, 62*l.* 6s. 1d.; calls received, 543*l.* 8s.; tin sold, 116*l.* 3s. 6d. = 721*l.* 19s. 7d. — Mine cost and merchants' bills, 643*l.* 9s.; dues, 6*l.* 9s. 3d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 92*l.* 1s. 5d. Capts. R. Kendall and Wm. Tippett reported that they were glad to say the water was forking well; it is forked 1½ fms. since last report. They had set the cross-cut in the 70 east of Trevenen whim-shaft to drive north and south 3 fms., for 25s. per fm. The men were not willing to take a longer bargain until they saw how the ground proved. The south cross-cut was still very hard. They hoped to get a ton of tin by pay-day.

The Great Hewas United Mines accounts from Dec. 31 to March 31 show —Cash received to Dec. 31, 54,448*l.* 3s. 0½d.; calls and new shares, 12767*l.* 15s.; tin sales, Jan., Feb., and March, 3296*l.* 16s. 7d.=62,021*l.* 14s. 7½d.—Cash payments to Dec. 31, 56,508*l.* 15s. 10½d.; mines cost, Nov., Dec., and Jan., 2493*l.* 1s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 2432*l.* 10s. 3d.; dues, 55*l.* 13s.; rent, law charges, banker's commission, &c., 135*l.* 18s. 10d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 395*l.* 14s. 11d. Mr. R. C. Hanam (the Chairman), and Mr. W. Charles, the secretary, in an address to the committee, state that the returns have increased in a safe and satisfactory manner, and the prospects for the future are of the most cheering character. In the western mine, the lode in the 86 has turned out all that the committee expected in the last report. The lode in this level has just been taken down for nearly 6 fms. in length, and has proved to be very rich. In the eastern mine, the various lodes have been opened, and the result has equalled what was expected. Good tin ground has been opened in the 86, 76, 56, and 36 fm. levels, on the north lode. An axle is now being attached to the stamping-engine, which will increase the stamping-power 25 per cent. Out of the 1330 shares reported to be on hand at the last meeting, 947 had been taken. Capt. J. Webb also reported favourably on the mines, and that the returns are about meeting the expenditure.

At Nanteos and Penrhiw Mining Company (limited) meeting, on Monday (Col. Croft in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance of 137*l.* 17s. 3d. in hand. The profit for three months had been 151*l.* 3s. 3d., the returns having been about 25 tons of lead ore per month; but a report from Capt. Joseph Richards, who had recently inspected the mine, stated that the returns might be at once increased to 35 or 40 tons per month. Capt. Richards also stated that he was much pleased with the prospects of the mine generally. Captain Barbery reported that the stopes were looking well, and yielding a fair quantity of ore. Capt. Barbery's resignation was accepted, and the directors fully empowered to fill up the vacancy.

At Balnoon Consols meeting, on April 18, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 74*l.* 19s. 10d.; labour cost, Dec. to March, both inclusive, 332*l.* 4s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 118*l.* 7s. 9d.; surgeon, 1*l.* 18s. 6d.=527*l.* 10s. 9d.—Calls received, 314*l.* 13s.: leaving balance against mine, 212*l.* 17s. 9d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. Wm. Hollow reported that they had driven south on a carbona, branch, or floor of tin, going south in the 10 fm. level; it had varied from 2 to 4 ft. in height in the end, and 2 ft. in width, had gradually increased in value the last 2 or 3 ft. driving, and was now worth 5*l.* per barrow. Should this hold to reach a branch 4 fms. south, he is of opinion that they will have a good deposit of tin.

At Wheal Evelyn meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 242*l.* 14s. 9d.; costs and merchants' bills, Dec., Jan. and Feb., 446*l.* 7s. 9d. =689*l.* 2s. 6d.—Calls received, &c., 554*l.* 10s.: leaving balance against the adventurers, 134*l.* 12s. 6d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

At Carvannall Mine meeting, on April 21, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 469*l.* 6s. 1d.; mine cost and merchants' bills, Dec., Jan., and Feb., 1075*l.* 3s. 4d.=1544*l.* 9s. 5d.—By call made Jan. last, and ores sold in Feb., 752*l.* 3s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 792*l.* 6s. 5d. A call of 15s. per share was made.

At a special meeting of the East Wheal Rose adventurers, on Thursday, it was resolved to sell the materials and abandon the sett, agreeable to the conditions of the retiring clauses in the lease.

The Eyam Lead Mines (Derbyshire), on Thursday, sold 88 tons of ore, the produce of three weeks;—they also declared a dividend of 1400*l.* (1*l.* per share), payable on the 28th inst.

Pedn-an-drea United Mines sold 13 tons 14 cwts. of black tin, on April 23, for 1053*l.* 17s. 6d., the best parcel realising 83*l.* 15s. per ton. The agents report that the 90 east, on Martin's lode, is worth 12*l.* per fm., and they have commenced driving a similar level westward, by six men, where the lode has a kindly appearance. The 80 east, on Martin's lode, has been driven 9 fms. in the granite, lode 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, peach, and a little tin. This lode has not been seen in either level above by the former workers or ourselves; any favourable result, therefore, in this level would be highly important. The 60 west is now in more settled ground; the rise behind the end is worth 20*l.* per fm. The tribute setting has just been made:—Four pitches on the engine lode, by eighteen men, at 7s. 6d. to 12s. in 1*l.*; eight pitches on Martin's lode, by forty-four men, at 6s. 8d. to 12s. in 1*l.*; sixteen pitches on Skimmer's lode, by forty-four men, at 10s. to 12s. in 1*l.* Thirty-two tutworkmen, two pitmen, and nine fillers constitute the underground force at present employed, The dressing pare and grass work consist of one hundred and seventy men, women, and children; six men landing.

At Wheal Constance, an improvement has taken place in the 60, where there is a good lode of silver-lead; in the back of this level a pitch has been let at 3*l.* 10s. per ton, and the men will get wages. Another pitch will be let on the setting-day at about 4*l.* per ton. The prospects are good and improving.

At Gawton Copper Mine, a great improvement has taken place. Capt. Gill, on Monday, reported that the lode cut in the 24 was yielding 5 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 6*l.* per ton. The shaft is now sunk 9 fms. below the 36, and by Midsummer will be down to a 50 fm. level. By dialling the south lode, the agent finds the 36 cross-cut will still have to be driven some fathoms before reaching this important lode.

The West Wheal Bolton Mine has been visited by Mr. M'Quie, who reports that the engine and materials are well taken care of, and complete in every respect; value about 1200*l.* or 1500*l.* Regarding the mine in the light of a speculation entered upon by the shareholders, he sees no reason, from any information or knowledge he has obtained in his visit to the district, why they should now abandon the project. Under warrant of the Stannaries Court the property was to be sold, but the following engagement was concluded, with consent of the court, between Mr. M'Quie, on behalf of the provisional committee, and Messrs. Michell and Co. and Harvey and Co on behalf of the creditors: "The engine and materials on this mine having been offered for sale by public auction, under a decree from the Stannary Court of Cornwall, and bought in by the registrar of the said court; and the court agreeing to postpone the sale to give time to the shareholders to arrange with their creditors, it is submitted to them that on their giving a guarantee to the satisfaction of the court that they will, in a limited time, liquidate the whole of the claims on them in this mine—pay the amount due for wages, about 35*l.*, in one week— and pay 10s. in 20s. on the other claims in one month from the date hereof—and on the fulfillment of this payment, give approved bills at two and four months for the other moiety, no further sale shall take place. The officer of the court remaining in possession until the first moiety of 10s. is paid; and the charges of the officer in possession, about 30s. per week, to be paid forthwith." It is proposed to appoint Mr. R. H. Pike, of Camborne, the general local manager, at a salary of 5*l.* 5s. per month.

In another column will be found a well-written report on North Wheal Robert, by Capt. James Richards, of the Devon Great Consols, the newly-appointed manager. There is every prospect now that the mine will be legitimately worked, and probably brought into a profitable state ere long. It appears that 130 tons of ore have been sampled this week for April.

At the New Granada Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. C. Johnston in the chair), the accounts showed balance in favour of company, 269*l.* 10s. 5d. The proceedings, which are fully detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the South Australian Copper Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. Winckworth in the chair), resolutions were unanimously passed, sanctioning the compromise of the suit of Thompson *v.* Armitage and others, and approving of the deeds for vesting the property of the company in the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (Limited).

At the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. Winckworth in the chair), a resolution was passed, agreeing to the compromise of the suit of Thompson *v.* Armitage and others. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Wildberg Mining Company have advices to April 25. We still experience considerable inconvenience from the want of a sufficient force of labourers, so many having absented themselves to till their land. Underground the working plans are full of broken stuff, which we have not been able to get away. The dressing department has suffered more than any of the others. At the smelting-works we continue to smelt with one cupola, and shall put a second into blast as soon as we can obtain labourers. Crystallising will recommence on Monday next, and in the course of the week we shall be able to forward lead to market again.

The Pontgibaud Mining Company have a report from Capt. Rickard to April 27, from which the following is extracted:—Roure: The driving of the cross-cut in the 100 metres level proceeds satisfactorily, and thus far there has been no hindrance occasioned by water. The deep adit, south from Agnes's shaft, on Emelie's lode, is still looking well, and turning out upwards of 5 tons of ore per fathom. The same level south, on the western part of this lode, is looking promising, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom, but only part of the lode is carried in the end, as it is wider than an ordinary level. The rise begun in the back of this level is producing 1¼ ton of ore per fathom, and looking kindly. The stollen, south from Agnes's and Emelie's lode, has recently entered a favourable change of ground, the lode, which is about 2 feet wide, is very kindly, worth at present 8 cwts. of ore per fathom.—Rosier: John's engine-shaft will be completed to the 78 metre level by the end of this week, when we intend cutting plat and driving north. At St. Joseph's shaft we have done but little in the 105 metre level for this month, in consequence of a slight accident in the pitwork. The 45, north of John's, is turning out 1 ton of ore per fathom.—Mioche: The adit level, driving west from the old workings, is still kindly, and producing ¾ ton of ore per fathom. The adit north, on No. 6 lode, has entered a good channel of ground, the lode is large and kindly, producing occasional stones of ore.—Barbecot: The 20 north is still kindly, and yielding ¾ ton of ore per fathom. At Brot there is nothing new.—Pransi: Nothing has been done at Bontoux's shaft, rising above the 70, since my last, there being too much gas for the men to work. We are now about to commence a short stope, north from the rise, in order to give ventilation, and make a place for the men to go to the rise without going up against the gas. The 30, south of No. 1 rise, on the Henry lode, is looking well, and turning out 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The stopes and tribute pitches throughout all the mines are looking tolerably well, and giving large quantities of ore stuff, but since the Easter holidays we have found a falling off in our female abourers; if this had not happened we should have sampled upwards of 200 tons of ore.

A company is in course of formation for the purpose of smelting at Copiapo; the directors are principally composed of gentlemen connected with mining establishments in the republic of Chili. The railways which have lately been opened in that country have given not only a great impetus to mining enterprise, but at the same time facilitates the transport of ores from the interior. Quantities of mineral of a good percentage which are now not able to pay the charges of freight, &c., will then be reduced on the spot to a profit. Results have shown that wherever smelting works have been established abroad a profit has always been realised. Coal is produced in Chili which can be mixed with that from Wales, and in cases of a deficiency of supplies the works can be carried on without interruption. The company will be under the Limited Liability Act. The proposed capital is 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each; as soon as half this amount is subscribed operations will commence. The preliminary deposit is fixed at 2*l.* per share.

From California, advices to March 23 were brought to New York by the *George Law*, which had $1,250,000 in gold on freight. The present season is represented as the most favourable for mining operations that California has yet experienced. The receipts of gold at San Francisco has been larger than was anticipated. The markets continued active, and an extraordinary stimulus had been given to operations in various descriptions of goods.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been flat, and shares in Cobre, Imperial Brazilian, and Royal Santiago have exhibited a downward tendency. On Monday, Cobre changed hands at 60¼ to 60; St. John del Rey, 19: Lusitanian, 1¼; Royal Santiago, 2¾; United Mexican, 3⅛. On Tuesday, Cobre fell to 59⅜ to 60. On Wednesday, no transactions were officially marked. On Thursday, Linares were 7; United Mexican, 3⅛. Yesterday, being a holiday on the Stock Exchange no business was transacted.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been quiet, the principal enquiry being for Gawton United, in consequence of the great improvement in the mine. In Joint-Stock Banks, a fair amount of business has been transacted; the quotations will be found in the usual column.

The London General Omnibus Company have declared a dividend of 5*s.* per share—at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum. A resolution was also carried for the cancelment of 30,000 unissued shares, it being stated that this portion of the company's original capital is not required.

At the Foreign Vineyard Association meeting, on Thursday last (Dr. Beattie in the chair), the report of the directors stated that, notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstance of a bad vintage, heavy taxation, the late war, and other causes, there is a balance of 3299*l.* 5s. 1d. standing to the credit of the association as nett profit, there are remaining 232 shares of the last issue unallotted, for which it is hoped that a higher premium than that hitherto attained will be realised. Dr. Beattie and Major-General Hughes were re-elected directors, and Mr. R. Vernon Heath auditor. A dividend of 5 per cent., with a bonus of 1½ per cent. for the past six months, making 12¾ per cent. for the year, was declared.

At the Credit Mobilier Society annual meeting, at Paris, on Tuesday, the report was read by M. Isaac Pereire, who described the company as very prosperous. The dividend was fixed at 90 f. per share, making, with the 25 f. already paid in the shape of interest, a total distribution of 115 f. per share of 500 f. for the year 1856. This is at the rate of 23 per cent. per annum. A sum of 80,000*l.* was at the same time ordered to be added to the reserve fund. The dividend declared for the year 1855, it will be remembered, was 40 per cent., immense profits having been made through the company's speculations in the Austrian railways. The detailed accounts of the company have not yet been received. It appears, however, that the society holds an aggregate amount of 360,000*l.* in rentes, 2,120,000*l.* in shares, and 1,230,000*l.* in bonds. The stock of securities held by it, chiefly on borrowed money, being thus enormous; any important fall on the Bourse must be a serious matter to the shareholders. It is to be hoped that the mode of valuation adopted is fair, since otherwise the alleged profits of the society would be to a considerable extent very problematical. Amongst the assets are also 3,020,000*l.* of investments falling payable at fixed periods, including loans to railway companies, &c. We fear, however, that no inconsiderable proportion of this enormous sum has been employed in fictitiously enhancing the price of certain stocks on the Bourse. The bulk of the operations of the society are evidently of an extremely speculative character, as even the variation in its dividends tends to prove, and thus we cannot feel surprise at the distrust with which its progress is regarded in England, despite the distinguished success to which its administrators lay claim. So long as the country continues prosperous and tranquil, the undertaking may exhibit a large apparent surplus; but in the event of a new financial or revolutionary crisis in France, the affairs of a company, with such vast outstanding engagements, would probably be thrown into utter confusion.

Sir W. Page Wood, the Vice-Chancellor appointed to wind-up the Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company, has made a call of 12s. 6d. per share upon those declared to be contributories.

The Rossie and Canada Lead Company have convened their first annual meeting for Wednesday next.

Mr. W. L. Webb has left London for Cornwall, to inspect and report on a number of mines for a gentleman who is a large holder in mining property.

MANUFACTURE OF CAST STEEL.—We understand that at the Ebbw Vale Ironworks, they are now erecting a large foundry for casting steel, according to the patent of F. von Uchatius. The building is to be 180 ft. long, 56 ft. wide, and 18 ft. high at the walls. It will be divided longitudinally into two compartments, and will contain 200 furnaces, each of which will hold two crucibles. Two tunnels run the entire length of the building, for supplying air to the furnaces and taking away the ashes, their dimensions are 8 ft. wide, and 6 ft. high. Each crucible will turn out 1 cwt. per day, which gives 2 cwts. for each furnace, or 20 tons per day for the whole of the furnaces. This will give an idea of the demand which is anticipated, as the yield in each week, of, say five working days all the year round, will be 100 tons or 50,000 tons per annum. It is calculated that the expense of the building, including ingot moulds, workmens' tools, and all requisites will be 6000*l.*, and the company have received offers to an almost unlimited amount for the new steel at 25*l.* per ton. We understand that the steel manufactured from coke iron, made from spathose ironstone, was giving as satisfactory results as could be expected—this would of course yield a cheaper description of steel than that referred to above. —The Ebbw Vale Company at this time makes 1400 tons of iron rails per week, and it is reported that they have purchased the Pontypool Ironworks, for 250,000*l.*

At the ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS usual monthly meeting, at the office of their secretary, Mr. Henry Whitworth, Manchester, on Tuesday last, the chief inspector, Mr. R. B. Longridge, presented his monthly report, from which the following are extracts:—"During the present month, 537 firms have been visited, 887 boilers inspected (48 of these internally), and 60 engines indicated. The principal defects which have been observed in these boilers are as follow —Two boilers dangerous, from injury caused by deficiency of water; ten boilers injured from the same cause, but not to such an extent as to render them immediately dangerous; eight boilers dangerous from corrosion of plates; ten boilers considerably injured from leakage and corrosion, but not at present considered dangerous; three boilers dangerous, from overheating of plates; six safety-valves and two water-gauges not in working order; two pressure gauges very incorrect.—The frequent recurrence of accidents from boilers being subjected to an extreme pressure, which could they resist for a few moments all danger would be over, leads us to again refer to the duplicate retort boilers of Messrs. Dunn, Hattersley, and Co., of Windsor Bridge Ironworks, Manchester. There are now two of these boilers at work, which have stood a pressure of 1000 lbs. without being in the slightest degree damaged; and, we understand, it is intended to burst one at a meeting of the Mechanical Engineers, in June next, to see what pressure they really will stand.

The astonishing prosperity and activity of the commerce of this country, as shown by the statistics published in another column, most certainly ought to have a beneficial effect on mining interests. The amazing increase in our exports of coal, iron, &c., hold out assurances of their success when properly carried out. By many persons a fall in the price of copper and tin is apprehended, but we think if it be the case it will be but temporary. The demand is continually increasing, and even should a slight decline take place, it would not seriously interfere with the mines' success, as the prices would still be remunerative. All mercantile pursuits are subject to such fluctuations, and should a panic occur at every trifling alteration in value, there would be an end to trade and to confidence. If we look to our manufactures, how often do we see them unduly depressed? Look to our shipping interests, and the same question may be repeated; indeed, there is not a profession that bears an immunity from this necessity.

It is well known that the stock of metals is by no means great, whilst every available resource for the immediate supply of ores has been exhausted by the high prices for some time dominant. We know there have been thousands of tons of halvans and poor ores introduced into the market that never would have been sold, or, indeed, never were intended for sale, except under such circumstances. These are nearly exhausted: it should be remembered that these, in the aggregate, though of low quality, produced a large quantity of metallic copper and tin.

The advices of our Cornish correspondent, inserted in last week's Journal, speak in high terms of the general productiveness of the mines, particularly the western tin mines (to which we have frequently alluded), as, indeed, he does to the majority of the mines in the county, whose development is so far advanced as to warrant hopes or expectations of their being remunerative. Whilst on this topic, we would observe, this is one of the fatal errors in mining, and is more a misfortune than a fault. The nature of the miner is to be sanguine; indeed, if he were not so, he would fail in his perseverance, and quail under the difficulties he has to contend with. On the other hand, if the miner does not hold out some extraordinary promises of wealth, he would not be able to get any one to join him in his speculation, or assist him in his vocation. Still, it cannot be denied a great amount of deception and false promises have been practised, of which, surely, the miner has most cause to rue. This does not apply to all of the class. We know many most honourable men in the profession, whose word is beyond doubt—whose opinions are worthy every respect; and, if they err, it is not by design, but by misadventure.

That mining, as a science, has been sadly maligned, is patent to the world; we attribute this as much or more to the mismanagement of committees, than to the want of ability on the part of the captains and agents; as, too frequently, the parsimony or dictation of the former stultify the endeavours of the latter.

We are led to enlarge thus far on the subject, knowing, as we do, that British mining has nothing to fear from its own proper state—it has only to fear from pretenders to mining making gross errors in its management. The prices of metals, we repeat, are sure to be so high as to render legitimate mining a remunerative, as well as a safe and lasting, investment for surplus capital.

Many stocks, from motives and circumstances that have not the remotest reference to their real value, may be found quoted at ridiculously low prices. This should not form any guide to the speculator, except to induce him to buy. We remember the best stock in the market, when it could be purchased for a few shillings per share, and we firmly believe there are such stocks in the market at the present time. We are sure dividend mines may be well bought; we see nothing in the mining horizon to fear, but everything to encourage. We, therefore, with confidence advise our capitalists to be only careful in the selection of their purchases to rely on a perfectly legitimate investment.

We direct attention to a series of papers this day commenced in the Journal, by Mr. George Henwood. From what we have seen, we have reason to believe they will afford a rich treat of the character of the Cornish miner and his mines.

CARRACK DEWS.—We this morning received a letter from Mr. Hollow, in reference to the Notice in last week's Journal—too late, of course, for insertion, or it should have appeared. Mr. Hollow says that, not being able to agree with the secretary, he *resigned* the pursership.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 18th April.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.
East Wheal Rose	59	0	0	0	£19 1 0	£1123 19 0
ditto	25	0	0	0	18 6 0	457 10 0
ditto	18	0	0	0	15 6 0	275 8 0
ditto	13	0	0	0	18 17 6	245 7 6= £2102 4 6
Budnick Consols	15	0	0	0	20 10 0	307 10 0
ditto	18	0	0	0	17 0 0	306 0 0= 613 10 0

Sold on the 23d April.

Daren	12	0	0	0	18 15 0	225 0 0

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 23d April.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.
Pedn-an-drea United	4	13	1	8	£83 15 0	£ 390 15 6
ditto	7	4	1	4	77 5 0	557 6 0
ditto	1	16	1	26	58 0 0	105 16 0= £1053 17 6

Sold on the 25th April.

St. Austell Consols	10	11	1	14	81 10 0	861 7 0
ditto	0	9	0	10	65 0 0	29 10 9= 890 17 9

Sold on the Mine.

Bottle Hill	3	5	0	0	76 15 0	249 8 9
Polberro	18	10	0	0	79 2 6	1463 16 3
Tretoil	5	0	0	0	82 0 6	410 2 6

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 15, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, April 30.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
United Mines	100	£9 6 0	Wheal Clifford	75	£4 8 0
ditto	83	3 19 0	ditto	74	8 0 6
ditto	78	4 12 0	ditto	70	8 4 6
ditto	75	8 17 0	ditto	56	4 3 6
ditto	74	6 15 0	ditto	42	8 3 6
ditto	68	4 15 0	Perran United	60	1 15 6
ditto	62	3 3 6	ditto	55	2 2 0
ditto	58	2 17 6	ditto	54	2 5 0
ditto	49	4 4 6	ditto	37	1 8 6
ditto	48	7 13 0	ditto	14	4 17 6
Fowey Consols	94	8 12 6	South Crinnis	77	4 18 6
ditto	93	7 12 0	ditto	60	4 15 6
ditto	91	8 7 6	ditto	53	11 18 0
ditto	74	7 8 6	Pemb. and East Crinnis	63	5 8 0
ditto	72	9 10 6	ditto	53	5 4 6
ditto	65	11 15 6	ditto	21	4 13 0
ditto	41	7 2 6	West Fowey Consols	90	10 0 6
Tresavean	89	2 12 6	Wheal Comford	55	1 11 6
ditto	86	3 7 6	ditto	3	14 18 0
ditto	57	3 4 6	Grambler & St. Aubyn.	25	27 13 6
ditto	46	3 11 0	ditto	24	18 19 0
ditto	37	6 13 0	Creegbrawse	47	5 18 0
ditto	25	0 10 6	Wheal Polmear	22	10 11 6
ditto	24	4 1 0	ditto	13	23 16 0
South Caradon	83	8 15 6	West Towan	22	5 12 0
ditto	74	12 14 6	ditto	8	4 17 6
ditto	73	21 0 6	East Tolgus	27	4 7 6
ditto	71	7 11 0	Old Wheal Basset	26	7 9 0
ditto	35	5 11 0	Great Onslow Consols	13	2 19 0
ditto	23	8 12 6	ditto	5	2 18 6
West Damsel	77	6 11 6	Bawden's Ore	10	4 1 0
ditto	66	4 19 6	ditto	5	9 8 6
ditto	64	5 2 6	Great Wheal Leisure	10	3 8 0
ditto	55	9 8 6	Buckingham's Ore	10	3 11 6
ditto	51	5 16 0	East Wheal Leisure	6	4 9 0
ditto	28	5 1 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

United Mines	700	£4060 9 6	Gramb. & St. Aubyn	49	£1146 13 6
Fowey Consols	530	4572 8 6	Creegbrawse	47	277 6 0
Tresavean	364	1227 7 6	Wheal Polmear	35	542 1 0
South Caradon	359	4135 9 6	West Towan	30	162 4 0
West Damsel	341	2118 18 0	East Tolgus	27	118 2 6
Wheal Clifford	317	2076 15 0	Old Wheal Basset	26	193 14 0
Perran United	220	464 9 6	Great Onslow Cons.	18	52 19 6
South Crinnis	190	1296 8 6	Bawden's Ore	15	87 12 6
Pemb. & E. Crinnis	137	714 15 6	Great Wh. Leisure	10	34 0 0
West Fowey Cons.	90	902 5 0	Buckingham's Ore	10	35 15 0
Wheal Comford	58	131 6 6	East Wheal Leisure	6	26 14 0

Average Standard ..... £146 10 0 | Average Produce 6⅛

Average Price per ton £6 16 0

Quantity of Ore ..... 3579 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 233 tons 11 cwts.

Amount of Money £24,375 15 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £150 10 0.—Average Produce 5¾

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 147*l.* 6s.—Produce 6¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	122	£1073 7 9
Vivian and Sons	551	3857 8 6
Freeman and Co.	190	1402 10 6
Grenfell and Sons	743	4878 3 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	364	2325 6 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	631	5453 2 3
Spitty Copper Company	211	1156 0 0
Mason and Elkington	449	2119 0 3
F. Bankart	42	210 7 0
Copper Miners' Company	169	1377 19 9
C. Lambert	107	522 9 6
Total	3579	£24,375 15 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcels.—South Wheal Frances 620—Wheal Basset 553—North Roskear 382—South Wheal Tolgus 350—West Seton 349—Wheal Seton 201—North Crofty 182—Copper Hill 147—Trevoole 98—North Pool 81—West Stray Park 70—Wheal Harriett 28—North Downs 26—South Roskear 16—Treleigh Consols 14.—Total, 3117 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—West Basset 637—Wheal Buller 556—Alfred Consols 427—Carn Brea 389—North Basset 383—Par Consols 324—West Alfred Consols 208—Levant 206—Boiling Well 202—Rosewarne United 176—Great South Tolgus 171—Wheal Anna 138—Duke of Cornwall 122—South Crenver 116—Wheal Margery 115—Halamanning 114—Wheal Unity Consols 95—Clijah and Wentworth 84—Botallack 75—Carrack Dews 52—Tolvadden 50—Treloweth 40—North Frances 29—Wheal Agar 22—North Wheal Unity 9—St. Ives Consols 8—West Wheal Treasury 5—Nancemelling 2.—Total, 4765 tons.

FOURTH SALE IN APRIL.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1848	2702	7¼	£11,241 19 0	£ 94 16 0	£57 1 0	£88 10
1849	2911	6⅝	12,423 5 0	112 3 0	70 10 0	88 10
1850	2246	6½	9,766 11 0	108 18 0	66 15 0	88 10
1851	2545	7¼	11,983 5 6	103 9 0	65 6 0	84 0
1852	2526	6⅝	11,748 9 0	108 3 0	73 0 0	88 10
1853	4297	5⅜	16,435 0 6	127 17 0	74 8 0	117 0
1854	3391	5¾	19,541 5 6	146 12 0	99 5 0	136 6
1855	3743	6⅝	23,048 18 6	146 4 0	101 1 0	126 0
1856	2913	5¾	15,471 7 6	140 1 0	92 6 0	126 0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, May 5.—Cobre 96, 92, 91, 85, 62, 59, 10—Berehaven 121, 125, 109, 72—Cuba 84, 80, 81, 72, 51, 4—Rotterdam Sing 66, 47, 2—Peninsular 59—Molland 28—Genoa 21—Castillian 15, 4—Dun Mountain 2—Trabajosa 16.—Total, 1554 tons.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1856.
BEING THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

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Facts and Statistics recorded, Synopsis of Dividend Mines, Plan of the Buller and Basset District, a Clear and Succinct Description of the chief Mines. All interested in such investments should possess a copy. Price 5s. bound.

ST. IVES, LELANT, AND TOWEDNACK MINING DISTRICT.—Mr. TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the public generally that his MAP of the above DISTRICT, and a STATISTICAL ACCOUNT thereof for the past 30 years, is NOW READY, and will immediately be sent to any party who may require a copy, on the receipt of 14 postage stamps.
Dated Uny Lelant, Hayle, April 1, 1857.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

THE VALUE OF GOLD QUARTZ SPECIMENS.—Some time ago, a gentleman brought me a specimen of quartz with gold, from New Granada, to ascertain its intrinsic value. After I examined it, it was weighed, and found to be 8 ozs. 13 dwts. 18 grs. I ascertained the specific gravity of its quartz, and the quality of the gold by its colour. The results of the calculation were as follows:—Contents of gold, 3 ozs. 11 dwts. 10 grs. of native gold = 3 ozs. 1 dwt. of fine gold, value 12*l.* 15s. 11d., at 3*l.* 17s. per ounce of 22 carats. This specimen was sent the other day to Messrs. Baum and Sons, bullion merchants, Lombard-street, to be reduced, and its contents valued. The result has been a product of gold in its unrefined state, 3 ozs. 14 dwts., value 12*l.* 16s.—that is, a penny more than I made it by taking its specific gravity alone.—EVAN HOPKINS: *April* 29.

CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—I have no doubt but what the shareholders of this company are very glad that operations have at length been commenced at their reducing establishment. I trust, Sir, the company will be kind enough to send an account of the weekly or monthly returns of the quantity of stuff reduced, and gold extracted, to your Journal. Some of the shareholders have applied to me to inspect the establishment, but I think it far preferable to allow the operation to go on for one month, and then see to the matter. By that time, the shareholders may judge for themselves, from actual results.—EVAN HOPKINS.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS MINE.—The following are extracts from Capt. John Spargo's reports:—"Aug. 20, 1856: The only thing you can do is to change the system of working, and I believe, by proper management, the mine in less than 12 months will become a regular dividend mine.—John Spargo." "Oct. 29, 1856: Looking at the appearance of the mine generally, I am not inclined to recall what I stated at the last meeting, that the mine would be a dividend-paying mine in less than 12 months.—John Spargo." As I have paid many large calls during the last eight months, and as the time is now fast approaching for the payment of the promised dividend, and as I and my friends bought shares on the faith of the above reports, I shall be glad to be now informed what dividend it is likely will be declared on Aug. 20?—A SHAREHOLDER: *London, April* 29.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—"A Shareholder" complains, not only of the non-payment of dividends, but of the mismanagement, which has caused the present unsatisfactory state of the company's affairs. "A Shareholder" considers that Mr. Wolferstan behaved most unfairly to Capt. Pryor, and that the committee, from lending a too ready ear to Mr. Wolferstan, as they must now be convinced, are bound, as gentlemen, to set Captain Pryor right with his friends and the world; they should remember that the captain's repute or character is everything to him. "A Shareholder adds, "I believe Capt. Pryor to be an injured man, and unfairly dealt with; but I am glad to see we are now to have a practical man to preside over our operations, and believe ere long we shall have a good dividend. I would, however, ask practical men whether it was not premature to erect the large engine at the western part of the mine, and put in the powerful crusher, before seeing whether there was any ore or not. I shall be glad to learn how many tons of ore have been crushed and sold from this part of the mine, cost of engine, hauling machine, crusher, and buildings? and if this was recommended by Mr. Wolferstan or Capt. Pryor?"

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.—I am glad to observe that, according to the opinions and calculations of your correspondent, "Justice," the affairs of this company present such prospects of success. If "Justice" is inclined to make an investment in this highly-promising adventure, I shall be willing to dispose of a few shares to him for the sum at which he calculates the first annual profit per share. As it is presumed that, in the opinion of "Justice," this offer will be too good to be refused, he can communicate with the writer by an advertisement, which will meet with an immediate reply, addressed to—ANTIPODES: *April* 28.

MINE INSPECTORS.—I have often noted that, when some of our mine brokers visit the counties of Cornwall and Devon, immediately after their return great improvements are noted in some mines, and depression in others; and it appears to me, being one of the uninitiated, that there must be some dexterous manner of pulling the strings, or how are we to account for the different fluctuations in the various mines? One I have particularly drawn your attention to, and that is Wheal Zion: here, when we are raising ore, and an improvement is noticed, the shares are low; when a falling off takes place, then they are high—in fact, it is a perfect mystery to me how the stock is regulated in this mine: it is certainly not by the wholesome rule of supply and demand. To those who are not at the seat of operations it is a vexed question to guess how the market is governed. This, however, is certain—that this indiscriminate trafficking in shares, and passing blank transfers, has tended to inflict great injury on legitimate mining enterprise. I am aware that it is a matter of perfect indifference to many of the gentlemen who congregate about Threadneedle-street: their object is not the advancement of mining, but the playing with bits of paper. It is not of this mine alone that I speak: there are others which I could mention, where the shareholders are as much in the dark as myself.—P. P.: *Bath, April* 30.

WREY CONSOLS.—An article appeared in your last week's Journal under the head of "Mining Notabilia," from a person styling himself "Miner," of this place, relative to the Wrey Consols Mine, wishing to correct, as he says, some false impressions attempted to be made on the public by elaborate and unjustifiable reports on this mine, and, at the same time, would insinuate that it is only to a limited extent that the lode runs through the sett. He would also question the practical abilities of the gentlemen who have inspected and reported thereon. In order to correct any undue impression that might be conveyed to some, I would refer to the respectability of the gentlemen who have inspected and reported on this mine as of far too exalted a kind to suffer the least depreciation from anything coming from an anonymous source. The shareholders are perfectly satisfied with the extent the lode runs through the sett, therefore "Miner" need not have given himself this trouble, for which the company do not even thank him.—T. FEZZEY: *Buckfastleigh, April* 30.

WREY CONSOLS.—In your Journal of last week, I read a letter from "Miner," dated Buckfastleigh, and the theme he took was the Wrey Consols. Now, Mr. Editor, the man who writes anonymously deserves no heed; nor would he get it at my hands, but that he seeks to show, while he fires his futile shafts, that he has only the true interest of mining at heart. After the opinion on Wrey Consols expressed by Mr. George Henwood, Capt. James Carpenter, Capt. Fezzy, Capt. Hawke, and Capt. Wm. Williams, I think "Miner" shows very bad grace when he asks, "Where did you obtain your experience?" Should "Miner" be not too old—I will not say obstinate—to learn, I will give him a piece of advice. If he feels he can justify what he has anonymously written, then let him come out and declare himself face to face with those who had the manliness to write the truth, and the courage to put their names to it. If he refuse to do this, let him still hide his head; but whenever he feels disposed to do the like again, let him sign himself "Underminer."—A SHAREHOLDER: *April* 27.

WREY CONSOLS.—I notice in your Journal of Saturday some remarks made by one calling himself "Miner," of Buckfastleigh, on Wrey Consols Mine. In the article I refer to, he cautions parties not to purchase shares at high prices. I do not think any shareholder in the concern has given a higher price for his shares than I have, and I think myself one of the lucky ones to be in possession of shares in such a mine, bought under the good faith I have in those whom I believe to be Practicals, and who have reported on it.—A SHAREHOLDER: *April* 27.

WREY CONSOLS.—In your Journal of April 25, some busybody, who calls himself a "Miner"—but I think not a practical one—writes respecting this mine. If he would show me my practice, I would show him his theory; and that I think he has but a very small share of—otherwise he would not be ashamed to subscribe his real name. Let him throw off that prejudiced cowardly mask, then. I have no doubt that all those who have reported on the properties of the sett, have sufficient practical ability to compete with this clever and cautious coward.—W. W.: *Tavistock, April* 26.

WREY CONSOLS.—I observed in your last Journal an article which said, "Great excitement prevails here on the discovery of a rich copper mine," superintended by me, and goes on further to state that, it being only a few fathoms from surface, and producing good stones of copper, there is nothing very extraordinary in it; and it is said that, from such discovery, it must ultimately prove injurious to the mining public. The writer closes his remarks by saying that it cannot be practical to any great extent, and regrets to add that it applies to himself and others of this town—Buckfastleigh. Now, Sir, if the lode is only of the width "Miner" describes, and possesses only the character he says, it is quite enough for me, not only to ask a great price for shares, but to realise the latter, which should be only obtainable by the true merits of the concern, of which I am proud to be styled the superintendent.—WM. WILLIAMS: *Buckfastleigh, April* 28.

MINING SCHOOLS.—Would not the best means of assisting in the education of miners be the establishment of a more regular course of study in the various Mechanics' Institutions already established, and the taking of such steps as would enable the students in such institutions to obtain certificates, upon passing a strict examination, from the Mining Schools of London, Truro, Bristol, or in the North, according to the situation of the mines in which they are engaged? Should any attempt be made to carry out this scheme, I would readily assist, whether in the framing of a code to secure uniformity of action, or in affording information which might render the acquisition of useful knowledge less laborious than at present.—J. D. C.

WHEAL MARGERY.—Reports having been circulated to the prejudice of this mine, I beg to say that, although we have met with many hindrances, these are accounted for, from the fact that the mine was begun about four years ago, by other parties, as a "little mine," and everything being laid out on an inefficient scale, it became necessary, with a small increase of water, to enlarge the whole of the pitwork and other machinery and erections correspondingly; this, with the alterations required for discharging the stuff by steam-power instead of horses has been attended with great expense, and the crusher not being sooner ready, we are about 50 tons of ore short in our sampling to-day. Quite three months longer will be required to get the dressing-floors and tin-stamps in working order, and until these are completed we can make no regular returns of ore for market. The shareholders have nothing to fear for ultimate results.—S. HIGGS, purser: *Penzance, April* 28.

PROVIDENCE MINES.—In consequence of reports having been circulated prejudicial to the interest of these mines, I think it right to state, for the information of the shareholders, that so far from "all the tin having been cut out," the last month's produce of tin is quite equal to that of any former month; and our settings on Friday last were equal to any we have ever had since the mines have been so productive.—S. HIGGS, Purser: *Penzance, April* 29.

VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES.—Mr. Joseph Jones, of Bolton-le-Moors, proposes that collieries should be laid out on a circular plan, which he states to be the most natural, and cites the fact of the motion of the earth, the atoms of air, which are round, waterspouts, and the Maelstrom off the coast of Norway. By his method, he states that a greater quantity of coal will be got, and many of the accidents that are now occurring remedied, if not totally obviated. In addition to this, it enables more economy to be exercised. The theory of Mr. Jones is worthy of consideration, but there are many technical objections to its being practically carried out. Many erroneous opinions exist with regard to the Maelstrom: it is no more than a race of the tide, not half so swift as that of the Pentland Frith. The tremendous whirlpool we read of in school-books is nothing but a delusion and a myth, which has no real existence.

THE BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.—I was informed the lectures to be delivered in this school were to be practical and demonstrative. Mr. Mackworth stated in his last lecture that "the temperature of rocks increased in descending at a uniform rate, which would place the melting point of platinum only 30 miles below the surface of the globe!" This would be less than the thickness of writing paper on a globe of 6 ft. diameter. Will Mr. Mackworth tell us how "this immense globe of molten fire" is kept together, and is prevented from melting so very thin a skin? We want less of the marvellous and mere routine doctrine, and more useful and demonstrative facts in these lectures than are commonly delivered.—A MINER: *April* 29.

ZENNER'S ROTATING BUDDLE.—In supplying you with the data for the descriptive article respecting the rotating buddle, in the Supplement to your valuable Journal of April 4, I stated by mistake that I had forwarded a model of the apparatus to the Royal "Polytechnic" Institution at Truro. I am now reminded, through the kindness of Mr. Wm. Rickard, that there is no "Polytechnic" Institution at Truro: will you be so kind as to correct this error, as the model was sent to the Mining School, Royal Institution, Truro? I take this opportunity to express my best thanks to the gentlemen of this school for the great interest they have taken to introduce this apparatus into Cornwall, which is naturally prompted by the high opinion held of its excellences; and, with me, the miners of Cornwall will have good reason to thank them for this, as well as other benefits they derive from this valuable institution.—D. ZENNER: *Newcastle-on-Tyne, April* 29.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—I am happy to perceive that at length M. de Grimaldi has come to some arrangements with the liquidators of this association, and that the shareholders will have at least some portion of their capital returned to them. Let us hope that there will be no delay in this, or that the lawyers who must necessarily be employed to execute the legal documents will not obtain the lion's share. The majority of the proprietary have shown great apathy, and had a little more energy previously been displayed by them, this favourable solution would long since have been arrived at.—B. H.: *St. Paul's churchyard, April* 29.

"R. S." (Liverpool).—There are much greater complaints against the suicidal act of neglecting and jobbing the management, and allowing over-sanguine parties who have no knowledge of the business to make flattering reports, which are not intended to be realised, than for the alleged jobbing in shares. Committees of investigation are of no use, unless they obtain the aid of professional men to examine the accounts and inspect the property. Committees of investigation, with few exceptions, have done more harm than good by confirming and approving what, by more careful enquiry, they ought to condemn and correct.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED MINES.—Being lately on a tour in the county of Cornwall, and being interested in several mines, and this among others, I visited it, and was pleased to find that great activity prevails in every department, and that surface operations are being pushed on as fast as compatible with circumstances, the whole of the workings appearing to be judiciously and efficiently carried out. The dressing floors and all at surface look clean and ship-shape. Shareholders have often, and with justice, reason to complain of the paucity of information they are enabled to obtain when they take the trouble of visiting an adventure in which they are interested—I myself have on occasions been treated with the greatest rudeness: but I must say that the contrary was the case here: both Mr. Wm. Page Cardozo, the purser, and Capt. Carpenter, the agent, as well as all concerned, received me most courteously, and afforded all the information I required—in fact, there was no question that I put which was not satisfactorily answered; and my opinion is, that we have here "the right men in the right place."—TOURIST: *April* 30.

MINING REPORTS.—I am struck with the great anomaly that exists in mining reports which are inserted weekly in your valuable record of mining events, and am led to the conclusion that the report of a mine is no guide to an investor, from the fact that week after week you will find the lodes are reported as being worth 10*l.*, 20*l.*, and 30*l.* per fm., and yet, on looking at the sales of ore, the small quantities and the low amount show a strange discrepancy. On the other hand, some mines, according to the reports, are always poor, the lode in the ends and winzes never to value, and usually, as reported, "opening tribute ground," "stones of ore," "looking promising," "worth ½ ton per fathom," &c., and never beyond; yet, on reference to the sales, the monthly returns prove the anomaly. I could name several mines, but one of the last class is a mine in the parish of Hayle—Boiling Well. On reference to the reports, this would at once be seen; the mine seems always poor, yet the last sales of lead, copper, and jack amounted to 1400*l.*, and I see now for this sale 202 tons of copper sampled, which, with lead and jack, I suppose will amount to 1700*l.* or 1800*l.*, and which, I knowing the working cost, must give a large profit. I should certainly like to have these anomalies explained by some practical miner.—AN INVESTOR: *May* 1.

NEW GRANADA COMPANY.—"A Subscriber" (Bristol).—The working account from July to Dec. shows—From Frontino, remittances of gold dust, 5433*l.* 19s. 9d.; costs, 3868*l.* 19s. 2d.; nett proceeds of sale of a parcel of fine ore, 14*l.* 19s. 6d. Bolivia remittances of gold dust, 2163*l.* 5s. 8d.; costs, 1460*l.* 9s. 4d. Increase in quantity of reserved fine ore at Frontino, 450*l.* Increase in quantity of rough ore at Bolivia, 239*l.* 3s. 4d. Total gain on workings, 2971*l.* 19s. 9d.; and, after deducting the expenses in Medellin, London, &c., the nett gain for the half-year was 1934*l.* 3s. 4d.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—I have received a singular circular from the directors of this company, which I herewith forward to you. After six months of inaction, they now require us to send the money immediately, to pay off a debt on the property contracted by Sir Henry Huntley, without informing us when this debt was incurred, with the exception of the yearly accounts. I have never seen any details of how the money has been expended in California, nor does it appear that the directors have ever required of their superintendent any account of the work he has performed. They have, from his hotel in San Francisco, taken his *ipse dixit* for all that has occurred; and now that there are no longer funds to support a costly and useless establishment in California, they ask the shareholders for money to liquidate the debts of an individual.—PREMIUM: *Poole, April* 30.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—You have frequently given editorial remarks on this company (evincing how well you were informed of the proceedings of the directors) as well as upon the Reduction Company, into which the Anglo-Californian Company had merged. If I remember rightly, you gave reports of two meetings convened by the directors of the Anglo-Californian Company, at which it was resolved that the directors, in consideration of their having the plant, &c., of the company handed over to them, they (the directors) would undertake all liabilities relating to the company; and more recently you have stated that the Anglo-Californian Company was defunct. Is it not, therefore, singular that the directors should now repudiate their bargain, and address a circular to the late shareholders, reminding them of their "serious" position, and stating that they must either pay 3*s.* per share to liquidate the debts of the company, or the same sum to go on with the new company? Pray, Sir, what is the meaning of this hot and cold? Did the meetings alluded to above not yield the plant, &c., to the directors? and did not the directors take it in full satisfaction for the responsibility they sought to possess—the payment of all debts due by the Anglo-Californian Company? This is a momentous question, involving, as I conceive, the honour of the directors; and the shareholders trust that they may look to you for a reply. As a shareholder, I would far rather have the company wound-up under the Act than submit to what I conceive to be unfair, and there are many who think with me. From what has occurred since the meetings named, it appears to me that the directors, having had difficulties in raising money for the new company, on finding that the liabilities they had undertaken were larger than they thought, now attempt to throw aside their compact, and re-saddle the deluded shareholders.—A SUBSCRIBER FOR 20 YEARS AND UPWARDS: *April* 30.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—I was much surprised yesterday at receiving a circular from Mr. G. F. Goodman, the secretary, informing the proprietors that, unless they had the prompt assistance of the shareholders in the old company, they would not be able to carry out the new association as proposed. Mr. Prankerd, we are told, is in England: there are many debts existing in this country, and by a recent advice the directors are informed the property has been attached by a creditor for a debt contracted by Sir H. V. Huntley, and is in the hands of such creditor. I would first enquire how that debt has been contracted, and is the creditor Mr. James Duggan, of Kerry, formerly a miner in the service of the Agua Fria Company, and then transferred by them to the Anglo Californian? Previous to the directors asking for further advances to liquidate debts which, to say the least, have been incurred through mismanagement, it would be as well that we should know the circumstances under which they were contracted. Probably Sir Henry Vere Huntley, from the sylvan glades of Hampton, would inform us, as he is charged with incurring the debt, and I will not say what inference is to be drawn from reading the circular, as it might possibly be considered somewhat bordering on the libellous. The directors tell us that, unless they have a sufficient sum of money by May 9, it will be too late to remedy the evil. Why have they not previously called a public meeting? Their late superintendent has been some months in England, and there has been ample time to take active measures. This short notice is somewhat abrupt. Through the medium of the *Mining Journal*, Sir Henry expressed his willingness to meet the shareholders. Let him pledge himself to be present at a public meeting, and the directors and he may depend that there will be a full gathering not only of the London but country shareholders. The property, we are aware, is valuable, and under efficient management, no doubt, would yet repay the proprietors the capital which has been so uselessly expended. In a great measure the directors are to be exonerated from blame; no one will charge them with culpability, but by their consideration of gentlemanly feeling and respect of individuals, they have to a certain extent neglected the interests of their constituents.—LEX: *Leeds, April* 28.

MINING IN SUSSEX.—Can you inform me whether the iron mines of Sussex were abandoned because they were worked out, or simply for want of fuel? If the former were the cause, of course there is no chance of their ever being re-worked successfully; but if the latter, I should almost think that, with the present facilities for transport of mineral, a fair profit might be realised, with careful management, by sending the ore to Dean Forest or South Wales to be smelted, as I learn that the mixture of different descriptions of ore frequently produces an improved quality of iron. Perhaps some of your more practical readers would know how far this is applicable to Sussex stone, and express their opinion upon the subject.—Q. C.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—It was determined at the last general meeting that a steam-engine should be erected on this mine; the secretary, I perceive, has invited tenders. Much valuable time has already been lost, and I trust that the committee will lose no time in selecting and placing an engine competent to do our work. If the reports we receive are at all carried out, it only requires the aid of good machinery and economical management to make it a paying concern.—L. P.: *April* 29.

"C. P. W." (Hoxton).—Alumina is the pure earth of clay, or argillaceous earth. It is the oxide of the metal aluminium, the basis of the aluminious salts, and the principal constituent of porcelain, pottery, bricks, and tiles.

OOLA MINING COMPANY.—The month of May has arrived, and I still hear nothing of the engine being erected at these mines, although the accounts state that instalments have been paid to the engineer. Are we to remain idle all this summer, our mine not developed, and ores which might be taken to market left waste in the mine? Is the erection of the engine to be only noise and fury, all to end in smoke? How much longer are we going to perform Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado about Nothing*, for that is what our engineering exploits have resulted in? Let us trust that when the engine is erected our mining operations will not be so tedious as the precursory arrangements, which have so long delayed the development of a good property.—S.: *Regent's-park, May* 1.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—It is some satisfaction for the shareholders to know that, since the mine has been worked under civil instead of military discipline, the ends are improving, and there is a prospect of returns being made without picking the eyes out of the mine.—GHENT: *St. John's Wood, May* 1.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

*** The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 2, 1857.

The returns from the Board of Trade, which are now before us, are to March 31, and consequently close the first quarter of the year in reference to these monthly publications. We confine our observations and remarks chiefly, as usual, to the export of articles closely identified with the mining industry of Great Britain, and therefore more especially interesting to our class of readers. It is, however, necessary to say a few words on general results, that the bearing thereon of the extent of home mining may be more clearly determined, and that the importance of this branch of England's commerce may be apparent to the general public.

From the official statement it appears that the total declared value of all articles of British and Irish produce and manufacture, for the first three months of this year, was no less than 28,827,493*l.*, consequently an increase over the corresponding period of 1856 of 3,678,390*l.* Taking this as the fourth of the year, an advance of nearly 15,000,000*l.* may be calculated on from this data, at the termination of the twelvemonth, over 1856; but as experience shows that the first quarter represents usually about one-fifth, and not one-fourth, of the general business of the country, it may be assumed that the close of the commercial year will show an increase of 18,000,000*l.* to 20,000,000*l.*; and remembering that the augmentation in declared value of the exports in 1856 was upwards of 20,000,000*l.* over 1855, it necessarily follows that 1857 will give a return of 40,000,000*l.* over 1855. This has reference to exports alone—we are not in any way including imports or home consumption, or alluding at all to the general amount of mercantile transactions. In the face of this perfectly gigantic value of our shipments it is impossible to suppose that our monetary derangements can be of any long duration. If reckless speculations were going on, and large shipments made, with little probability of the return of the value, it might be argued that exports of great value might be effected without any beneficial result to the shippers or the mother country, but there is positively a total absence of all illegitimate trading; indeed, the present value of money acts as a complete bar to enterprise of such a nature, while, at the same time, it keeps within the strict limits of orders the export trade of the nation, which, nevertheless, has reached the enormous sum mentioned. We have held this argument for some time, and as long as the value of shipments continues to increase without speculation we shall continue to do so, feeling perfectly assured that our views will soon be found to be correct, notwithstanding the combination of causes which has retarded the effect which must sooner or later be produced on the general state of our monetary and commercial relations. When the tide begins to flow there will be a complete and sudden change in the aspect of affairs.

Let us now see how mining matters stand in regard to this general export trade of 1857, amounting, as it will, to 135,000,000*l.* or 140,000,000*l.* We have already mentioned that the increase in 1856 was 20,000,000*l.*, and of this upwards of 6,000,000*l.*, or nearly one-third consisted of articles the produce and manufacture of our mines. The total was 27,000,000*l.* against 115,000,000*l.*, the amount of the collective exports.

The shipments during the quarter ending March 31, 1857, is declared to be of the value of 6,433,001*l.*, consisting of coals and culm, 606,657*l.*; hardwares and cutlery, 902,866*l.*; machinery, 678,283*l.*; and metals, 4,245,195*l.* The details of these figures will be found in another column, as well as an analysis of the trade of those articles with different foreign states and colonial dependencies. The amount of these four heads in the first three months of 1856 was 5,428,503*l.*, consequently this is an increase in 1857 of 1,004,498*l.*, and considering this as representing about one-fifth of the years' returns, it may be safely assumed that there will be an excess over last year of 5,000,000*l.*, and that the total will be about 33,000,000*l.* or nearly one fourth of the entire estimated exports of the year.

In considering these matters our readers should invariably bear in mind that all these articles are exclusively the produce of this country, whereas a great proportion of other shipments consist of manufactures of which the raw material has been imported in the shape of wool, cotton, and other things, which necessarily yield much benefit to the foreigner or the colonist, and for which payment has to be made from this country, whereas the articles enumerated as identified with mining are exclusively the production of Great Britain, therefore the profit and benefit accruing therefrom remain amongst ourselves and are not in any way participated in by others. It is consequently evident that the 32,000,000*l.* of mineral produce and manufacture as against 135,000,000*l.* or 140,000,000*l.* of general exports is not the true ratio, and that, if the value of the imports are to be deducted which constitute a portion of the exports, the position which the mining industry bears in the general scale of commerce would be still more striking than even one-fourth which it nearly now shows. Besides, we confine ourselves strictly to unquestionable items, although correspondents call our attention to the fact that we omit paints, glass, earthenware, and other things, more or less the result of mining. Paints, which are essentially made up of mineral produce, represent a value of 105,426*l.* in the exports of the past quarter, equal to about 500,000*l.* per annum; glass, 148,508*l.*, for the three months, of 742,540*l.* per annum; and earthenware and porcelain, 361,680*l.*, for January, February, and March, or equal to 1,808,400*l.* per annum: being, collectively, 615,614*l.* for the three months, or 3,050,940*l.* for the year; so, literally, the mining interests represent 35,000,000*l.* out of the 135,000,000*l.*, or less than a quarter of the whole by some millions. However, we continue to confine our figures to the more substantial portion of our mineral yield, if the articles enumerated may be so called.

The analysis of these returns shows that the export trade in ores and metallic manufactures with the United States is at the rate of about 8,000,000*l.* per annum; with the East Indies, 3,500,000*l.*; with France, 2,200,000; with Australia, 1,700,000*l.*; with Holland, 900,000*l.*; with Hanse Towns, 900,000; with Canada, about 800,000*l.*; and so on, decreasing in amount, with the different other countries enumerated in this

official document. Russia, for the first time, is mentioned; and during the month of March, it appears that her demand amounted in value to 8716*l.*, consisting of 5252*l.* for coals, 2222*l.* for machinery, and 1236*l.* for pig-lead.

The BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL has published its first annual report, and in this they express their gratitude to those who have subscribed to the funds, and likewise those who afforded assistance to them by the contribution of books, models, and diagrams. They point out the importance of the institution, and prove the necessity, which recent circumstances have shown, of a higher class of mining education for those engaged in the management of the collieries in a subordinate position. We alluded some few weeks since to the useful lectures which had been delivered by various eminent gentlemen at the school, nearly all of whom are connected with mining. The course has not yet terminated, and we shall reserve our remarks until that period arrives, when we shall be better able to judge of the practical working of the institution. In the vicinity of the city of Bristol there are several collieries, and the pupil has an opportunity easily of combining practical with theoretical knowledge. The expense of attending the school to working colliers is 6d. per week, 8d. to others, and 1s. for the advantage of attending the trade and mining schools. Great credit is due to Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM and his coadjutors for their praiseworthy exertions; and it is to be hoped that not only will the local school be supported by the higher classes, comprising among these the proprietors of mines in the vicinity, but that the working men will perceive the necessity of affording aid to an institution which is expressly formed for their benefit. So soon as the advantages of the institution are understood, we are convinced its merits will be appreciated by all. Education is a great boon, tends to prevent antagonism of classes, and shows that each in his sphere may be of service, not only to himself, but mankind in general.

When the Act to Amend the Law for the Inspection of Coal Mines in Great Britain received the Royal assent, on Aug. 14, 1855, we hailed the event as one of no ordinary importance, and received it as a considerable instalment of those measures of justice and humanity which we had so long advocated in our columns. It but rarely happens that we obtain all we wish for, even when our desires are limited by the most practical objects and disinterested motives. Bearing this in mind, we were content with the concessions to public opinion embodied in this Act, trusting to the future for the full and complete accomplishment of the object we have in view. It gives us great pleasure to learn from reliable sources of information, that a great improvement is observable in the condition and management, as well as in the disciplinary arrangements, of the collieries in many of the districts since this Act came into operation. This, at all events, is something gained; and although we have still to lament the great loss of human life which yet occurs with appalling frequency, we cannot relinquish the hope, that if the law were impartially and promptly administered, many, if not most, of these horrible catastrophes might be avoided. In all the recent explosions, it has been distinctly and unequivocally proved in evidence, that both the General and Special Rules had been systematically violated. Had these rules been strictly observed by managers and men, it is scarcely within the range of probability that these accidents would, or could, have occurred. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that every person employed or concerned in collieries, whether as masters or men, should give their earnest aid to carry the provisions of this law into effect. They are the parties most interested—it is their lives and property that are risked by a violation of the rules, and it surely is not unreasonable to demand of them that they should not needlessly risk the loss of them. The duties of the owners and managers are specified in the General Rules; whilst those which are called Special apply to the managers and men. The men have neither the means nor the power of complying with the former, but the observance of the latter rests in a great measure with them. It requires the concurrent and hearty desire of both masters and men to avoid accidents, by rationally observing all the well known requisite precautions, in order to give full effect to the wise provisions of this Act. If the owners, managers, and colliers, feel as they ought to feel, that they are responsible for the blood which has been, or may be, shed, owing to their neglect or carelessness, their hearts must indeed be callous, if they require any other incentive to the performance of so great and imperative a duty. One would think, that with such a terrible penalty daily impending over them, both parties would eagerly embrace all the protective measures that could be devised; but, unfortunately, our experience shows that they turn a deaf ear to all remonstrances, and persist in their worse than suicidal course. For the owners, we are at a loss to conceive what possible excuse can be made,—the managers may urge they are controlled by the owners, and, as far as the General Rules are concerned, the men are the helpless victims of their employers.

In such cases the law has provided a remedy, which, on the passing of the Act, many persons viewed as a theoretical piece of legislation, good-naturedly believing that no resistance would or could be made to the reasonable requirements of the law. Our columns have afforded ample proof of the wisdom of the Legislature in making this a penal enactment. Scarcely a week passes but we have to record convictions under this Act, and by far the greatest number of these are against the masters, whilst the much maligned colliers constitute but an inconsiderable part of the whole. Some of our valued correspondents have been induced to attribute the recent accidents to the carelessness of the men, forgetting that the colliers have nothing to do with the system of ventilation, from the imperfection of which most of the explosions are to be attributed. This rests with the owners and managers. The express declaration of the law is, "that an adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced at all collieries," and it is provided, that if any such General or Special Rules be neglected or wilfully violated by any owner, agent, or viewer, such person shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding 5*l.*, and also, in case the default or neglect be not remedied with all reasonable dispatch, after notice in writing thereof given by an Inspector to the owner, or agent, to a further penalty of not exceeding 1*l.* for every day during which the offence continues after such a notice. Such is the law—but what is the practice? It is lamentably notorious that an adequate amount of ventilation is not constantly produced in many collieries; and it is equally notorious that numerous informations have been laid by the Inspectors against the owners and agents for having neglected and violated these rules, many of whom have been convicted. It must be borne in mind that these delinquents are not poor, ignorant, helpless colliers, but gentlemen of wealth, education, and station. One would naturally expect that such persons, if insensible to all religious and moral incentives to duty, would at least, so far respect their own reputations, as to avoid appearing as defendants in such cases at petty sessions; still more had we a right to expect that they would refrain from using their position in society as a means of defeating the administration of this law. We are by no means prepared to say that such is the case in Monmouthshire, but from what we have already stated in reference to the proceedings of the Blaina Petty Sessions; and, from information subsequently received, we think there is much that requires investigation.

Referring our readers to our pages of the 18th inst. for a statement of the particulars of this case, we now observe, that supposing it to be substantially correct, it clearly shows that it is in vain to expect fair and impartial justice, so long as coal-owners are permitted to sit as magistrates, and decide on informations laid before them for the infraction of the rules in the Mine Inspection Act. It appears, that in a large district of Monmouthshire, in which many thousands of colliers are employed, justice is administered in Petty Sessions at Blaina, Tredegar, and Rock. That the presiding magistrates at these sessions are,—Mr. THOMAS BROWN, managing partner of the Ebbw Vale Collieries; Mr. GEORGE P. HUBBUCK, principal manager of the Rhymney Collieries; Mr. F. LEVICK, managing partner of the Blaina Collieries, and the Rev. DANIEL REES. These gentlemen, it will be remembered, dismissed the informations against Mr. CRAWSHAY BAILEY, M.P., as also against Mr. PARTRIDGE and Mr. NEEDHAM. It also appears that Mr. T. BROWN had been convicted of an infraction of the Rules at the Pontypool Petty Sessions,—that, subsequently, three notices had been sent to him of twenty violations of the Act,—that Mr. HUBBUCK had received three notices of thirty violations,—and that Mr. LEVICK had received two notices of seventy violations of the Act.

Thus we have three gentlemen acting as judges, and deciding on alleged infractions of a law which in practice they perseveringly violate. Is this, we ask, a state of things to be endured, and are the lives of men to be risked in this way? Under such circumstances it was, perhaps, taxing the virtue of these gentlemen too highly to expect a conviction on unquestionable evidence at their hands, but we had a right to expect that their consciousness of inability to administer justice would have induced their absence from the bench; and we trust that the approaching session of Parliament will not be allowed to pass without some measures being provided for the remedy of so great and serious an evil, for such it most undoubtedly is.

As was to be expected, great dissatisfaction prevails among the colliers of this extensive district, and loud complaints are made that the law is carried into rigorous execution against the poor man, whilst the wealthy owner openly violates it with impunity. Conscious of the danger to which their lives are exposed, they apply, but in vain, for that protection which this Act was intended to give them, and they are compelled either to pursue their employment, subject to these fearful dangers, or submit themselves and their families to the privations and sufferings consequent upon involuntary idleness. Surely such a state of things cannot be allowed to pass without being noticed by the Government, and without some efficacious remedy being promptly resorted to by the proper authorities, so that the Inspection Act may really afford the same protection to the lives of the miners as it does to the property of the owners.

The public have of late years become so familiar with classified collections of marvels, both in science and art, that some may deem it a superfluous labour on our part in offering observations on the spirit in which such exhibitions should be visited. Whilst, however, the productions of the fine arts present at a glance so much that pleases the taste and enchants the eye that they are ensured receiving a due share of praise, the less striking character of the productions and processes of the industrial arts exposes them to comparative neglect at the hands of mixed assemblies.

As in the Fine Arts a cultivation of the mind and eye is needed to confer appreciation of distinctions and shades in excellence, so in the study of the progressive advancement of Industrial Art a certain degree of culture is needed, to permit a just estimate of the intrinsic value of each improvement in the school of economic industry. Whilst a superficial consideration of some of its multiplied details might leave the observer under the erroneous impression that such elaborations were futile, and their inventors but laborious triflers, a little consideration teaches that but for such gradual contributions to the storehouse of human knowledge our race, limiting its desires to the strictly necessary, would have remained bounded in its circle of knowledge, barbarous in its habits, and servile in its occupations. Its untold millions, finding but scant employment in the culture of the first elements of subsistence, would have remained either contracted within some narrow sphere, where, encumbered by their own crowd, they would have become the sport and victims of every shortcoming in the productive processes of an imperfectly wrought nature; or, scattered through an extended wilderness, their scanty hordes would have disputed a precarious subsistence with the more aggressive elements of brute life.

In assessing, therefore, its value to each improvement or ingenious device, in craft or calling, let it be remembered that it is by such insensible gradations in the dial of human progress that we have attained our present meridian of culture and refinement. If the modest feats of the craftsman have been less dwelt on by the poet and historian than the exploits of the soldier and the precepts of the sage, it is because those archivists of fame have been misled by their love for effect, for reflection teaches that that partial emancipation from servile toil, enjoyed by each member of a civilised community, is due to the multiplication and acceleration of the productive processes of Industrial Art—an emancipation valuable because to it we owe all that is important in scientific discovery, all that is beautiful in art, all that is refining in letters, all that clothes the past with interest, and all that invests the present with attraction. It is consequent on that emancipation, thus won and worthily occupied, that the human race numbers her HOMERS, her MILTONS, her PRAXITELES and RAFFAELLES; but for this emancipation from the drudgery of toil the Medician Venus would have remained a shapeless mass, and the lofty dome of St. Peter's slumbered in an unwrought quarry.

Animated by a confidence in her multiplied resources, a civilised state adorns the present with splendour, and gilds the future with hope. She provides her young with instruction, her aged with ease, and her sick with consolation; she secures to industry emolument, to talent encouragement, and to genius fame. It is not, therefore, by an abstract recognition of its merits that the public can satisfy the claims of constructive genius and manipulative skill, since science, arts, and the letters flourish but under the shadow of her protective wing.

The prospectus of the WEST OF IRELAND MINING COMPANY we publish to-day in our advertising columns. When we were first aware of the intended project, and had made such enquiries as from our position we were bound to do, to warrant us to speak authoritatively upon its merits, we were satisfied that, while few enterprises of better promise had ever been undertaken on this side of the Channel, none of greater importance to the sister kingdom, or more likely to result beneficially to all interested in it, had ever been brought under our notice.

When we consider the extraordinary mineral wealth of the extensive area embraced in the lease acquired by this company, the position of the district in which it is situated, and the character of those who undertake the development of that wealth for the profit and advantage not only of the shareholders, but necessarily also of the owners and occupiers of that tract of country, the conclusion is irresistible that the West of Ireland Mining Company is destined to occupy an important position amongst those projects which have of late years so much contributed to the advancement and prosperity of Ireland, and to add another to the list of mining undertakings, which stand as an unanswerable refutation to all doubters and depreciators, by yielding infinitely larger returns for invested capital than any other class of commercial enterprises, be they what they may.

The presence of valuable minerals in great variety, and of marble and slate of the highest quality, in the West of Ireland, has been long so well known, that it is, perhaps, matter of surprise that they have not, to some extent, at all events, been made available. The same reasons, however, which delayed the profitable development of other sources of wealth in Ireland operated with equal, or even greater, force there. To these it is unnecessary now to refer. A happier epoch has dawned upon that rich and fruitful country, and we now contemplate with unfeigned satisfaction a state of things indicative of great and lasting prosperity, in which not only Great Britain but distant nations will participate. Projected railways, in connection with those already completed, will carry the produce of the West of Ireland north, east, and south, and within a few hours' sail of the English and Scotch shores; while harbours and shipping ports close by, enable vessels to receive the desired cargo at the nearest point to our North American colonies and the United States.

Nothing, in fact, is wanting to realise the fullest and most satisfactory results, but capital, skill, enterprise, and judicious management. These are, indeed, most important desiderata, but we confidently believe that the West of Ireland Mining Company will embrace them all. The prospectus speaks for itself, and if it be said that such documents sometimes speak unwarrantably, the names on that before us preclude even the shadow of a doubt as to the skill, enterprise, and judicious management with which the operations of this company will be conducted; and will, we are assured, very speedily command the capital sought to commence those operations, and to demonstrate the value of the resources so fortunately acquired.

In political economy it is our creed that the mineral resources of a country, when properly developed, constitute the basis of its wealth, and are the means of raising it to a high position among nations. We, therefore, regard, with interest, the commencement of mining enterprise in a country hitherto unworked.

In Piedmont, although there have been, in ancient times, some superficial workings for gold, the common metals, copper and lead, have been neglected. But we are glad to see that a company is now constituted to work the lodes of these most valuable metals, over an extensive range of country, in Piedmont, and the adjoining Swiss Canton Tessin.

The prospectus of the company will be found in our advertising columns. It would appear, from the report of Dr. J. J. W. WATSON, who has inspected the mines, that operations will be commenced by the company under exceedingly advantageous circumstances. The situation of the lodes, on the sides of the hills, rendering them easy of exploration; the abundance of timber on the spot, to be had for the cutting down; the existence of ample water-power for all purposes, the cheapness of labour, and the facility of transport to a market for the produce of the mines, would seem to point out the Piedmontese Mining Company as one containing, in a more than ordinary degree, the elements of prosperity.

We heartily wish it success; not only for the sake of the shareholders, but for the sake of our brave ally of Sardinia, in whose kingdom part of the mines are situated.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

APRIL 30.—The produce at the ticketing last week was only 5½, and only once in the whole of last year was the produce so low. The price paid for ore copper last week was 100*l.* 14s. per ton, and in the corresponding week of the previous month, 101*l.* 6s. It would at first seem, that the standard had declined on the monthly sale of eastern ores, but this is not in reality the fact. For ores of such low produce as those making up last week's average, there is not so good a price given, proportionately, as for ores of higher produce; and the ores sold a month previously having averaged 5¾, and those of last week 5½, the difference is sufficient to account for the small drop in ore copper, because of the decline in the quality of the ores. And the same conclusion is borne out—that their is no actual decline of the standard from the preceding month—on looking at the Swansea ticketings. At the sale at Swansea, on 31st March, the price given for ore copper, was 114*l.* 11s., and at the sale on the 21st April, 115*l.* 10s; so that it appears, for ores of high produce, the standard has a little advanced in the last month. The price paid for ore copper at Swansea is of course always considerably more than in Cornwall, inasmuch as the "returning charges" are less on such ores than on those sold in Cornwall.

Last Tuesday there was a fall of the price of copper 1d. per lb., or from 135*l.* to 126*l.* per ton. But the smelters, as I remarked last week, had previously reduced the standard to such a point as to enable them to sell at 126*l.* per ton; so that if they act fairly towards the miners, there will be no further reduction of the standard, on account of this fall of 1d. per lb. to the manufacturers. The smelters have been lately paying, on the average, from 103*l.* to 104*l.* for ore copper, and if they continue to do so, the difference between those prices and 126*l.* per cake copper, will leave them as large a margin for returning charges and profits, as was left them on the average of the whole of the sales of last year.

The reduction of 4*l.* per ton in the price of tin, took no person by surprise; but as to whether there will be any further reduction, opinions very much differ. At this time last year, English block tin was 133*l.* per ton; with the present reduction it is now 142*l.* The consumption has considerably increased, and the supply is also augmenting. Great Wheal Vor and other mines are producing large quantities. Still, it is very doubtful whether the supply is more than keeping pace with the demand, and therefore, the tin miners have not much reason to fear any reduction of consequence. The rise in the price of this metal is extraordinary. In the year of the Great Exhibition it was 83*l.* per ton; now it is 142*l.*, and was 146*l.* before the reduction last week.

It is gratifying to see that lead is in good demand. During nearly the whole of last year, the lead miners had to struggle against adverse prices.

Shares have changed hands in several mines during the week, but on the whole, business has been dull. There is, however, an expectation that between this and Midsummer there will be more business doing. Wheal Basset shares continue at about 270*l.* In South Frances there is a great deal of good work left for stopes and pitches for some time to come, and the prospects are in favour of more discoveries. Wheal Buller shares are firmly held, price about 360*l.*; the mine is looking well, and shareholders expect good results. At West Basset there is a fine lode in the bottom of Thomas's shaft. North Roskear is looking favourable, and it is thought will be a productive mine again. Some of Par Consols shares have been lately purchased in West Cornwall; the mine is a good one, productive, and with excellent indications. Rosewarne appears likely to improve, and shares are at 41*l.* and 42*l.* Wheal Margaret shares have somewhat declined, but the mine is still looking well. North Crofty shares are very low, considering the indications and prospects of the mine. North Frances has a good lode in Eales's shaft, and at the next level is likely to show some good results. Wheal Margery shares have somewhat declined; it is expected the shafts will have to be sunk deeper to place the mine in a good position. Alfred Consols is looking about as usual, and shares are at 21¾*l.* In East Alfred Consols, the adit level has been driven over a very promising lode, which presents indications of good deposits of ore in depth, and the mine deserves vigorous prosecution. At West Alfred Consols there are favourable prospects, and the mine is likely to increase returns. At Great Alfred, at present, things are gloomy, but valuable ore ground has been discovered, and after the water has been forked, the call of 1*l.* per share will place the mine in a good position, and the shares will no doubt rise again. East Margaret shares are about 10¼*l.* There is a very promising lode in Buller and Basset, and ore may be expected in depth. At Grambler and St. Aubyn, there is every reason to expect a further improvement as the 36 is extended. East Trefusis is also looking favourable.

Mr. Murchison's Review for the past quarter contains several special reports of mines, which much enhances its value, besides a map of the Alfred and Rosewarne mining districts. The reports alluded to are by Capt. Pope, chief underground agent of Wheal Basset, on Botallack, East Alfred Consols, Great Alfred, and West Alfred Consols; by Capt. Pascoe, of South Frances, on Wheal Providence, South Caradon, West Caradon, Craddock Moor, and Wheal Margery; and by Captain Juleff, of Wheal Basset, on Rosewarne United, Rosewarne and Herland, and West Damsel. It will be very important to mining adventurers if they can find in this Quarterly Review of Mining carefully drawn up reports after special inspections by independent and respectable mine agents, who are men of acknowledged ability and experience. The obtaining of such reports will supply a great want, and enable the real value of many mines to be better known than at present. If Mr. Murchison would increase the number of such special reports his Review would still further deserve the support of mining adventurers. At the same time it may be suggested that the agents who supply them should so draw up their reports that strangers, as well as those acquainted with the workings, might have no difficulty in understanding the relative positions of the lodes, and the operations thereon.

The lighting of Balleswidden mine with gas has occasioned some discussion amongst mine agents, and it is thought that gas may be applicable to mines, but doubts are expressed as to whether candles may not, after all, be necessary in some parts of the workings, and also as to the relative expense of gas when applied to such a purpose. The experiment is, doubtless, well worthy of attention and trial, and the agents of Balleswidden will oblige the mining community by giving a further report on the subject. It has been sometimes said that Cornish mine agents are very slow to introduce improvements; but let it once be clearly shown that gas is cheaper and better for mines than candles, and the latter will soon go out of use in large mines. A number of improvements have been introduced in mining within the memory of living adventurers. At the dinner last week, at Redruth, to Mr. Richard Davey, one of the members for West Cornwall, Mr. Grylls, who was in the chair, said, the mining interest of Cornwall was more indebted to the hon. member's father (Capt. William Davey) than to any other individual who had ever lived in the county. "The late Capt. Davey (the chairman said) found mining in a very imperfect state. Up to his time it was not much better than the old plan of sinking a 'coffan' and boring out the ore from surface. It was true they had engines of a certain power, and they used to sink shafts and go in after the ore and bring it out wherever they could find it, in a very imperfect manner, for mining was not then brought into a science. But, in 1819, Capt. Davey proposed to work the Consolidated Mines, and got a number of friends in Cornwall and in London to join him. Those mines had been declared worthless; they had been abandoned, and it was declared utopian to rework them. But Capt. Davey carried on the work, and made a complete revolution in the manner of working. He sunk his shafts and drove his levels—all wide and high levels, and he put in railroads, which I believe were never before used in mining. He was successful; and from that mine alone I believe the proprietors realised, through Capt. Davey's exertions, upwards of half a million of money."

Many accidents have occurred from time to time at old mine shafts, which are in some localities left unprotected in a most careless way. Last week a lad fell down a shaft near Scorrier, as he was playing with other boys. His body was afterwards recovered, having fallen 40 fms., and then into 3 fms. of water. The shaft was in Wheal Chance sett, which mine has ceased working for several years. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death;" and, at the same time wished it to be represented to the lords of the surface that there were several open shafts in the neighbourhood which they ought to have sollared over, and protected against accidents of a similar kind, as they were very dangerous. It is certainly time that something should be done in such cases. A person in some localities might get a little off the road on a dark night, and fall down 50 or 100 fms. in a moment.

The Electric Telegraph Company's agents have been in the county, and

it is now stated that in about two months from the present time the commercial ports of Falmouth and Penzance, and the mining districts of West Cornwall, will be in direct telegraphic communication with the rest of the United Kingdom.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

MAY 1.—The influence of the stringency of the money market has the effect of somewhat diminishing the firmness of the Iron Trade, and prices are reported to present some indications of reduction within the last week. The works are well employed, but the very large quantity of iron now being produced in this and other iron making districts, considered in connection with the scarcity of capital, may assist in accounting for the less degree of firmness which prices exhibit. It is not, however, likely that this reduction will extend further, as stocks are low and the demand is large, especially for the foreign market. This is amply proved by the recently published returns of the Board of Trade, which show that very great increase has taken place in the quantity of iron exported during the first three months of the present year, as compared even with the large exports of last year during the same period. But comparing the quantity exported with the returns for the same period of 1855, it appears that the quantity of manufactured iron (not including pigs) exported, is more than double what it was in that year, the respective quantities being for 1855, 118,292 tons; and for 1857, 246,511 tons. The increase in the export of pig iron is not so great, but is very considerable, the quantities for the same periods, being 51,241 tons and 71,595 tons. The United States contributes its full share to this increase, and the demand from that country will doubtless be augmented by the operation of the reduced tariff.

In the general trades of the district a good deal of langnor continues to be felt. Many of the manufacturers who have been hitherto able to keep their works in full operation, are very anxious for the receipt of further orders, as the quantity in hand is very small. The reduction of 4s. per cwt. in the price of tin, whilst it will be a boon to the makers of goods, in which that metal is extensively used is too small to have any effect upon prices. It affords an indication of the check which that trade has recently experienced. On Monday a reduction of 9s. per cwt., or about 1d. per lb., was announced in the price of copper, and a corresponding reduction of 4s. in brass. This has for some time been looked for, and the expectation of it has probably tended to produce that degree of dullness which has lately been experienced. The present quotations are 126*l.* per ton for tough cake and tile; best selected, 129*l.*; yellow metal sheathing, 1s. ½d. per ton. This reduction will, doubtless, have a beneficial effect, but it is difficult to say how far it will serve to restore activity.

The Coal Trade continues more active than usual at this period of the year, in consequence of the extreme coldness of the weather, and prices remain firm.

The inquest on the persons killed at the boiler explosion, which took place in this town last week, terminated on Tuesday last. The evidence went to show that the deceased, Benjamin Mason, who managed the engine, displayed an amount of recklessness frightful to contemplate. Considering that the boiler was in the centre of a dense block of buildings, with workshops and cottages crowded on every side, and two streets close by, along which numbers of persons were constantly passing, it is startling to learn that the boiler was often short of water—that the packing which filled the man-hole had been blown out from that cause—that the buoy often sank as low as it could from there being so little water in the boiler—that the engineer, if attending to anything else, paid no attention to these warnings, and that the men who worked near had often run out of the premises for fear of an explosion. And this state of things had gone on for months without any steps being taken to put a stop to it, until at length the natural result followed, and five lives, to which another will probably be added, have been sacrificed, several other persons permanently injured, and property to a considerable amount destroyed.

The evidence as to the cause of the explosion fully bore out the idea entertained in the first instance—that it was owing to the plates having become red hot, from the water being low in the boiler, which led to a sudden generation of steam; probably by cold water suddenly coming in contact with the hot plates, and the superheated steam in the boiler. Mr. Brough, the Government Inspector of Mines, Mr. Wright and Mr Chillingworth, civil engineers, and Mr. Thompson, a boiler-maker, and other witnesses, all agreed that the plates had been red hot, or nearly so, at a little distance from the bottom, clearly proving that there was only a small quantity of water in the boiler at the time. The safety-valve was only 2½ in. in diameter. There were several defects in the boiler, and one great one in the construction, as there were two plates running along the whole length, thus presenting a long joint in the direction where the pressure was greatest. Still the boiler was in a fair state of repair, and Mr. Wright was of opinion that it would have been safe to have worked it at a pressure of 40 lbs. to the square inch, and he considered that it would require a pressure of from 200 lbs. to 250 lbs. on the square inch to burst it, in the state in which it then was, defective and weakened by overheating. At that pressure the internal force would be equal to 3000 tons. Mr. Chillingworth, in his evidence, stated that the lower part of the piston-rod of the engine was blue, and the upper part of it straw-coloured. To produce the straw colour would require a heat of 470°—the blue 570°; and to produce that heat would require a pressure of saturated steam of from 500 lbs. to 1000 lbs. upon the inch; and he should think the pressure at the time of the explosion must have been at least from 400 lbs. to 500 lbs. He, however, somewhat modified this statement afterwards.

If the theory now very generally held, that steam becoming superheated does not increase its pressure, and that such steam may be in contact with water without any addition being made to its volume, supposing the water not to be disturbed, the fact stated by Mr. Chillingworth may readily be reconciled with the opinion of Mr. Wright—that the boiler exploded at a pressure of about 250 lbs. The probability is that the forcing pump had been accidentally gagged, and that gradually the water in the boiler had been sinking and the plates becoming hot. According to the theory above referred to, the steam, whilst it would increase in heat, would not increase in power, so long as the surface of the water in the boiler was undisturbed. The engine was stopped, and started again. This might lead to one of two things—either the pump might clear itself, and cold water flow in upon the hot plates, and into the mass of superheated steam, or the stop-pipe of the engine might cause a slight disturbance of the water, which would also be likely to occasion a sudden generation of steam, and such an increase of pressure as would at once cause the boiler to burst. The verdict of the jury attributed the explosion to the want of water. They added to their verdict the following recommendation:—

> The jury wish to call the attention of the Government to the dangerous practice of allowing unqualified persons to work engines and have the management of boilers; and they consider that it would be well to insist upon all such persons having a certificate of competency from some person authorised to grant them. They also think the appointment of a Government inspector for this neighbourhood, to superintend the engines and boilers in use, would have the effect of reducing the number of such melancholy occurrences as the present.

I reserve some remarks on this recommendation for a future letter.

With respect to the Leabrooke boiler explosion, persons of competent ability quite disagree with the theory of Mr. Chillingworth, that the boiler burst at a low pressure in consequence of the inferior character of the iron. It is said that even if the iron had been completely crystalline, it would not have burst at anything like the pressure spoken of in that case, as the difference in tension between fibrous and crystalline iron is not so great as to account for the explosion.

On Monday, an interesting experiment with the newly invented safety valve of Mr. Joshua Horton, of Brierly Hill, took place at Dudley, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen holding important positions in the trade of the district. The invention is a very ingenious one, its object in the first place, being to provide such an outlet for the steam from a boiler, as to render it impossible that it can exceed the pressure at which the safety valve is adjusted more than a pound or so on the square inch, and by the means of a float to open the valve when the water sinks in the boiler, so as to prevent an explosion from cold water being poured upon hot plates. Without a diagram it would be impossible to render any explanation of the invention intelligible. It may, however, generally be stated that the weight is within the boiler, and that the real safety-valve is not weighted, but is kept closed by the steam within the boiler, communicating with its upper surface so long as the pressure does not exceed the weight at which the boiler is worked. It is, therefore, called an equilibrium valve, and when this pressure is exceeded it opens without any weight above resisting it. A float in the boiler also opens it when the water sinks below the proper level. The experiment was completely successful. The only question with respect to the invention appears to be whether it would not be liable, in practice, to get out of order.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

MAY 1.—The stringency of the money market is producing a depressing effect on trade generally, and as might be expected, the Iron Trade is beginning to feel the pressure slightly, though there is no reason to fear any serious decline. The works are fully employed, and good orders are in the market, but prices are not maintained with the same firmness that marked business transactions soon after last quarter-day. We have heard of contracts having been accepted at 7s. 6d. to 10s. lower than quarter-day on some descriptions of iron, but we have not heard of any deviation from the rates on the part of the better class of makers. The future aspect of the trade affords much hope and encouragement. The export demand is increasing rapidly, in proof of which, we need only refer to the nature of the exports for March, which, compared with the corresponding period of last year, have more than doubled. The Yorkshire houses are generally well employed, and the demand for rails is active. The new works of Messrs. Firth, at Whittington, Derbyshire, for the manufacture of steel-iron have commenced work, and will be in full operation shortly.

The Coal Trade is tolerably steady, considering the period of the season. The Wingermouth Coal Company are about to sink a new shaft near Hasland, near Chesterfield. Messrs. Worswick and Co., are building a large foundry at Wingfield, near Alfreton, Derbyshire, which when in work, will find employment for a large number of hands.

The operations at Lund Hill colliery to recover the bodies, have proceeded slowly but satisfactorily. The removal of the debris of the burnt roof has been a tedious work. Twenty-one bodies have now been recovered, most of them so mutilated and decomposed that they could only be identified by some peculiarity in dress. From the position in which several of them have been found, there is every reason to believe that death must have been instantaneous. One poor fellow was discovered sitting down, as if he had been in the act of eating his dinner; his brother was found at his side, with one arm placed before his eyes, as if suddenly raised to protect them from the force of the blast. The working parties have penewere in such a mutilated and decomposed state as to prevent identification, except by means of peculiarities in dress. The working parties have penetrated up the south level for about 300 yards, but Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector, who attended the inquest on Thursday, expressed an opinion, that a further interval, of probably three weeks or a month, must be allowed for the clearing away of the falls of the roof, the restoration of the ventilation, and the recovery of the dead bodies, before any complete inspection could be made, with a view to ascertain the probable cause of the explosion. The inquest was consequently adjourned to the 21st inst. The fund for the relief of the sufferers now exceeds 9000*l.*, and the committee believe that 10,000*l.* will not be an inadequate sum to meet the requirements of the case.

The greatest interest is felt in the counties, respecting the Art Treasures Exhibition, at Manchester, which opens to the public on Tuesday next, much preparation is being made in Manchester, to show the wonderful manufacturing capabilities of the city.

The Association for the Prevention of Boiler Explosions meeting, took place on Tuesday, at Manchester, when a satisfactory report was presented by Mr. Longridge the chief inspector, showing that 887 boilers had been inspected, and 60 engines indicated.

The present price of lead, and the continued steady demand for that metal has had the effect of stimulating the development of numerous lead mines in Derbyshire, which under former prices would have remained neglected.

The Annual Meeting of the Eyam Mining Company was held to-day, at Sheffield, when a very satisfactory report was read and adopted. The company have produced 89 tons of lead ores in three weeks, being nearly at the rate of 30 tons per week, which is the largest measure of ore yet raised. They declared a dividend of 10s. per share; during the present year the company have paid upwards of 5000*l.* in dividends; and within that period, the shares (5*l.* 2s. 6d. paid) have advanced from 26*l.* to 45*l.*

These results are all the more gratifying to the proprietors of the North Derbyshire Mines, as they are in the very centre of this rich mineral field. and surrounded by the most productive mines in Derbyshire—the Eyam and the Brightside. A meeting of the committee of the North Derbyshire company, was held on Tuesday, at Stoney Middleton, when, after the transaction of some routine business, the highly satisfactory report of Mr. Bentley the manager was received, and he was ordered to make such tests at the Calver Sough mine as might seem to his judgment best. The thanks of the committee were given to Mr. Cantrell for his kindness in furnishing the company with the old records of the Barmaster, which proved the successful results that had been achieved at the Calver Sough mine at the time it ceased to be worked. The process of repairing the pumps at the Wren Park shaft, and the putting down of an additional lift has been going on very satisfactorily, and not a single accident impeded the workmen in their operations, and had it not been for the delay occasioned by the non-supply of the castings in due course, and the late unprecedently heavy fall of rain, the three lifts of pumps would have been at work long since; the last length of the new pump was being put down the shaft on Monday, and we have been expecting daily to hear of the actual commencement of operations. With such a satisfactory report as this, it may reasonably be asked, why are the shares of the company quoted by the Sheffield brokers at a discount? We are in a position to give a satisfactory reply. It is not because the prospects of the mine are not as bright as ever, but in consequence of the act of a speculator, who was at last compelled to sell below par, to temporarily extricate himself from the network of difficulties which hung round his neck like a mill-stone. We strongly advise the shareholders, therefore, not to be led astray, or to allow their property to be depreciated by the act of an indiscriminate speculation, nor by the "Sheffield men," who look with a prejudiced eye upon every mining scheme except the Eyam, and their darling bantling, "Chapel Dale." The North Derbyshire mines are in honest hands, and they are entitled to encouragement and help, so long as they pursue honest and legitimate measures.

The sale of the Water Groove mining shares, advertised to take place at Sheffield, on Tuesday, was withdrawn, 5*l.* per share being the highest bid.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

APRIL 30.—The prices of stocks have again fallen this week, and though a temporary reaction has taken place within the last couple of days this day's prices are about 10s. under those quoted at the commencement of the week. Shares also suffered in price, acting in sympathy with funds, particularly Great Southern and Western, which fell more than 3*l.* per share. Mining shares are dull. The following are the latest quotations as usual:—Consols, 91½; New Three per Cents., 91¼; National Bank, 34; Royal Bank, 22½; City of Dublin Steam, 80; National Insurance, 27½; Mining Company of Ireland, 15¾; Ballymena Railway, 52; Cork and Passage, 12; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 40; Dublin and Drogheda, 60; Dubiin and Wicklow, 6; Great Southern and Western, 101½; Midland Great Western, 50; Killarney Junction, 10½.

The Dublin Geological Society met on the 29th inst., when the celebrated Irish geologist, Dr. Griffith, read a paper on the Sub-divisions of the Carboniferous System, especially the Calp Rocks, in which he sustained the arrangement of those series of rocks as shown on his geological map, against the objections urged in a recent paper read by Mr. Kelly before the society. He stated that as far back as 1813 he had only recognised two members in the carboniferous system, coal and limestone, but he found this objectionable, and subsequently classified it into upper and lower limestone, millstone, grit, and coal; and as a sub-division was still necessary, in an agricultural point of view, he had introduced yellow sandstone and carboniferous slate, interposing calp between the upper and lower limestone. Professor Jukes bore out Dr. Griffith's views, and objected to those entertained by Mr. Kelly. He exhibited a section of the Gowran district, in Kilkenny, showing the conformable succession of the yellow sandstone, lower limestone calp, upper limestone, and coal, detailing the thicknesses of each of these rocks.

As the *Times* has drawn public attention to the subject of railway signals, it may be well to state the complete and continued success of the signal invented by Messrs. Gray and Dillon. It has been used on the Midland Great Western Railway over 12,000 miles already, there being every satisfaction at the working, and after a still further trial I trust it may be found worthy of universal adoption.

I understand that on the property of Lord Cashell, in the county of Leitrim, are to be found clays of most excellent quality, in fact, pure kaoline, as also clays suited to the manufacture of the commoner descriptions of ware. As coal exists in the neighbourhood it is satisfactory to find that there is a hope that the western districts may become the scene of manufactures from this substance.

The Drapers' Company have commenced sinking for coal on their estate, a few miles from Moneymore, with every hope of success. The place is convenient to where the famed "Rainey of the North" is said to have raised coal during the last century. The company have placed a sum of money for the purpose in the hands of Mr. David Allen, who has undertaken to superintend the sinking of the shaft. It is also expected that iron-stone will be found in the same locality, and if so we may yet hope that the manufacture of iron and supply of coal will not be confined to the sister country. Should the undertaking prove successful, as it is generally believed it will be, we may expect from the well-known enterprising spirit of the worshipful company, that no exertion will be spared in developing such rich resources of their estate, and thus improving both the value of the land in the neighbourhood, and the prospects of their tenantry at large. An opinion prevails, that the mountain part of the estate contains many valuable minerals, which, no doubt, will shortly be looked after. It is due to the company to add, that as soon as they received an intimation of the likelihood of the existence of coal on their estate, they immediately gave orders for a searching examination of the soil, as already mentioned.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

APRIL 30.—A new scale of prices is anticipated next month, but few, except the most sanguine, anticipate that the change will be in the direction of a rise. Although, during the present month, since the very first day, a marked and positive tendency has existed in Paris towards a reduction of prices, it is not generally believed by sellers, however ardently desiderated by buyers and consumers, that this diminution will be permanent. The accounts from the provinces show no variation in the quotations since I last wrote. A few of the masters, making the wish father to the thought, affect to believe in a rise for May, but the majority do not expect anything of the kind, and will be quite content if, hereafter, prices stand firm at the present quotations. Pigs are quoted the same as last week, with a dull market at St. Dizier. Other irons are better sought after, and orders may be almost said to be abundant; this improvement is due principally to the masters making a reduction in favour of customers living at or near the sea coast or frontier. By this move, which delivers goods at 340 frs. at the railways nearest to the customers' works, French iron is enabled to enter into competition with foreign, especially with English iron. In Paris the price for rods is 400 frs., No. 21. Nail iron remains as before, and the rumours of carrying the price beyond 52 frs. for No. 20, have died away. Pigs are improving here, and Gartaherrie, No. 1, finds purchasers at from 192·50 to 195 frs. Stocks have been diminished to about 1500 tons here, 1300 tons in Havre, and 800 tons at Rouen. During the month of Feb.—the slack season for building operations—1656 tons of wrought iron, 591½ tons of cast-iron, were brought into Paris for building purposes. These figures will amply bear out my statement, in last week's paper, as to the importance of Paris as a market for French iron—at least, so long as the authorities will persist in pulling down and building up, much to the loss and annoyance of all classes of inhabitants, except those connected with building trades. Copper, Russian, is quoted at 340 to 355 frs.; English, 325 to 345 frs., according to brand; Chili, 315 to 317·50 frs; sheets, red, 375 frs.; and yellow, first quality, 330 frs.; and second quality, 310 frs. Tin, English, 380 to 385 frs.; Straits, 390 frs.; Banca, 400 frs. Lead is very dull, although the stocks are by no means large: the quotations for French, 67 to 68 frs.; Spanish, 69 frs. At Havre the prices are from 50 to 60 frs.; and at Marseilles, 53 frs. Zinc, Silesian, 77 frs.; sheets, 95 frs. The Belgian markets do not appear to be in so favourable a condition to the producer as those here. Pigs for castings have fallen, those for forge are priced at from 102·50 to 105 frs., according to the importance of the orders. Grey iron has been offered at 115 frs., and few demands for metal of superior quality. Boiler plates, 340 to 345 frs.; wagon, and other plates, 330 frs. Iron ore has fallen off, both in demand and price, especially for inferior sorts. An improvement in the coal market has been noted, except in bituminous sorts, which have sunk by from 1 to 1·50 frs. the ton, according to the pits.

In my last packet I omitted to forward the description of Tessié du Motay and Fontaine's improvement in the manufacture of iron, promised in a previous communication. This invention, which engineers here assert is more scientific, and likely to be of infinite more utility than either Bessemer's or Uchatius's process, has for its object to transform, while in refineries, more particularly in puddling furnaces, charcoal iron of all qualities, coke and charcoal mixed, into iron of first-rate quality, analogous to that produced by refining with charcoal pigs, obtained from carbonated ores, magnetic oxidates, or from the Berry pyrolites. The mode in which this is effected is by employing artificial slags, fluxes, or certain chemical agents, acting together or separately, on the charcoal or coke pigs during their reduction, without in any way altering the ordinary processes and furnaces employed in refining and puddling. According to the first process, the flux commonly employed in refinery and puddling furnaces is melted down with silicate of alumina, obtained from clays, felspar, or other available sources of this silicate. Before or during the melting of this flux, there is added bicarbonate of potassa, or soda, and a silicate of of protoxide of iron, or any other anhydrous silicate. By the second method, the flux is melted with silicate of alumina, and then employed in the refinery or puddling furnace with coke or charcoal pigs. During the refinery or puddling process the oxide of iron combines with the flux, to which is added a silicate of protoxide of iron, or any other anhydrous silicate. When the mass has been prepared by either of these two methods, it is run out and allowed to cool. Next, the refineries, or puddling furnaces, are provided with any of the silicates or oxides of iron commonly employed in refining or puddling coke or charcoal iron. With these silicates or oxides, the metal produced by either of the two processes is melted and refined, or puddled. When the iron is partially decarburetted, there is added to it a hypochlorite of potassa, soda, lime, magnesia, strontian, or of baryta; or instead of any of these a bicarbonate of potassa or soda. Carbonate of basic magnesia may also be employed. The salts before named may be replaced by mixtures, or combinations, of salts and oxides, such as double carbonates of iron, or magnesia, with an alkali (potash, soda, lime, or magnesia), carbonates of an alkali, and chloride of calcium, potassium, sodium, or magnesium; oxide of manganese, chromium of iron, and chlorides of potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, or barium. In the subsequent operations, whether any of the above chemical agents are employed or not; there is, nevertheless, added to the metal in fusion a portion of the first or second flux, and iron scales given off in hammering or rolling blooms produced by this method. The proportion of flux to be employed depends upon the quality of the iron; in general, it does not exceed an equal part by weight of one to an equal part by weight of the other. The hypochlorites, bicarbonates, and other salts and oxides before-named, may be employed in the refining of coke and charcoal iron with the fluxes before-named, being previously used, on condition that to the fluxes ordinarily employed there is added a certain quantity of a silicate of protoxide of iron, or of another anhydrous silicate. The process has been for some time in full operation, and the iron is said to be of first-rate character. Large quantities have been delivered to the trade, and the saving, as compared with charcoal refined, is stated to be 80 frs. a ton.

At Naples, there has been some excitement in the engineering world within the last week or so. Several propositions had been laid before Government for bridging over the Volturno; an English engineer has urged a tubular bridge, and has had several interviews with some of the officials; another has proposed an iron arch, but it is feared that Fonseca's proposition of a stone arch will meet with most favour; first, because he is a Neapolitan, there being a prejudice against foreigners; secondly, because this is a country in which scientific improvements are not appreciated. In fact, as wooden bridges have lasted here so long, there would be almost a prejudice in their favour. The Volturno is near Capua, and the bridge will form part of the railway line which is now being carried on vigorously towards the frontier. I understand that the works are proceeding on four different points.

NEW LIMITED LIABILITY MINING COMPANIES.

EXHALL COAL MINING COMPANY—To work for coal and ironstone at Exhall, Warwick. Capital, 50,000, in 5000 shares of 10*l*. Mr. T. Davis, solicitor, of Warwick, takes 750 shares; Mr. Black, East India-road, Poplar, 215; Mr. R. J. Clarke, Lower Tooting, 110. Offices, 5, Basinghall-street.

HARTLEPOOL COLLIERY COMPANY—To work collieries in the parish of Hesleden, near Hartlepool, and for the cultivation of colliery farms on the surface. Capital, 65,000*l*., in 13,000 shares of 5*l*. Mr. Martin Seymour, of Rodridge House, takes 4000 shares; and Mr. Nicoll, Park-lane, 200. Offices, 26, Nicholas-lane.

LINTZ COLLIERY COMPANY—To work coal and beds of ironstone under the Lintz Hall estates, Tanfield, Durham. Capital, 24,000*l*., in 240 shares of 100*l*. each. Shares taken, 200. Offices, Tanfield, Durham.

THE NEW HOLTZAPPEL COPPER, SILVER-LEAD, AND ZINC MINING COMPANY—To work mines near Obornhof, Nassau. Capital, 5000*l*., in 5000 shares of 20s. Shares taken, nearly 2000. Mr. G. Barrow, Sydnope Hall, near Matlock, Derbyshire.

THE GENERAL SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY—For smelting and refining ores. Capital, 5000*l*., in 2000 shares of 2*l*. 10s. each. Shares taken, 640. Offices, 1, New Broad-street.

LLANGOLLEN SLAB AND SLATE COMPANY—To raise slates and slabs, and manufacture same into articles of sale. Capital, 30,000*l*., in 300 shares of 100*l*. Shares taken, 130. Offices, Queen-street, City.

GREAT WELSH UNION SLATE COMPANY—To acquire and work the Hellsbore Slate Works, Reever's Pool Quarries, the Tyn-y-cennant, and St. Winifreds, in Merioneth, Carnarvon. Capital, 250,000*l*., in 50,000 shares of 5*l*. Shares taken, 40. Offices, Walbrook House, Walbrook.

THE BREAM IRON MINING COMPANY—To purchase and work these mines in the Forest of Dean. Capital, 20,000*l*., in 20,000 shares of 1*l*. Shares taken, 900. Offices, 72, Old Broad-street. Mr. R. Green, secretary.

PARAGON AND SPERO COAL MINING COMPANY—To work mines under this title in the Forest of Dean. Capital, 20,000*l*., in 2000 shares of 10*l*. Shares taken, 510. Mr. J. Stilwell, Dover, solicitor.

WINDING-UP OF MINING COMPANIES.

CULCHOTE MINING COMPANY.—An order has been granted to wind-up this company.

WHEAL HELEN.—The petition for winding-up this company is to be heard on the 7th.

TREVENA MINING COMPANY.—A petition for winding-up this company will be heard on the same day.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING COMPANY.—A final call of 12s. 6d. per share is declared payable on the 11th.

WHEAL CONCORD.—A call of 2*l*. 10s. per share is proposed to be made on the 2d.

HULL AND LONDON ASSURANCE.—It is proposed to wind-up this affair.

MIZEN HEAD MINING COMPANY (Ireland).—The Master of the Rolls said that he would not give judgment until he knew the result of a case now at hearing before the Vice-Chancellor in England, in which the very question at issue arose. There was, however, one point which was of great importance, but which had not been argued before him—namely, how far it was competent to the shareholders, who were represented by Mr. Lawson, to rely upon the irregularity of certain proceedings which they had themselves, perhaps, sanctioned by being present at the meeting where they took place.—Mr. D. Smith said he would procure affidavits to show that his clients were not at the meeting, and, moreover, that only three or four members were then present.—His Honour observed that his remarks had reference to other meetings besides that to which counsel alluded, inasmuch as the forfeiture that had taken place was there fully discussed and recognised.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—J. A. CUMINE, Belfast, C. HUNTER, Isandreagh: Electro-magnetic engines and batteries.—F. C. HILLS, Deptford: Manufacturing gas, and in apparatus connected therewith.—W. S. BURTON, Oxford-st.: Manufacture of rollers or cylinders for printing fabrics.—J. CROSSLEY, St. Helen's: Machinery for smoothing glass.—G. ARTHUR, Linares, Spain: Manufacture or production of bricks, tiles, and other articles of earthenware.—G. DAVIES, Searle's-place, Lincoln's Inn, and Glasgow: Method of laying underground telegraphic wires.—H. D. DEANES Pigott-street, East India Road: Floats or paddle boards of paddle wheels.—T. SANDERSON, Edinburgh. Wheeled carriages.—W. CLAY, Liverpool: Manufacture of iron and steel.—T. W. G. TREBBY, Paddington: Siphons and parts connected therewith.—B. A. FOURNIER, High Holborn: Preventing on railways those accidents that occur through one locomotive running into another.—A. F. SHERMAN, Roxburgh, Massachusetts, U.S., and Liverpool: Machinery for the manufacture of ropes, strands for ropes, and for other purposes.—J. CHANTER, D. ANNAN, Bow: Improvements in furnaces when moveable fire bars are used.—D. COLLADON, Rue de la Victoire, Paris: Means and machinery for boring and cutting stone, earth, and other like substances, and for ventilating the places where such machinery is employed.

WASHING AND CLEANSING ORES.—Mr. Roussen, Paris, has patented certain improved apparatus for washing and cleansing ores, which consists of an improved construction of sieve and brush for washing and purifying metallic ores. The sieve is composed of a wooden frame of suitable dimensions, in which are placed 36 or any convenient number of squares of cast-iron or other metal. Each square is cast with 26 (more or less) parallel bars, with one in the middle, at right angles to the others, for strengthening and uniting them together. In this manner is formed a sieve having small interstices or spaces for the impurities contained in the ore to pass through. The brush employed in connection with the sieve consists of a hard piece of wood of oblong shape, and has several rows of square holes formed in it, in which holes square iron or other metallic rods or teeth of different lengths are fixed by nuts. Over the heads of the rods is secured a wooden cap or cover, to which are fastened two movable forks having long handles attached to them for working the brush. When using the sieve, it is placed in water about 3 in. from the surface, and the ore to be cleansed is thrown into it in considerable quantities, the water and ore are then agitated by the brush, which causes the earthy and other impurities to pass through the interstices of the sieve, and by this operation the ore becomes purified.

GAS.—Mr. Scheller, Vienna, proposes to obtain a greater yield of illuminating gas from a given quantity of coal than is obtained by the ordinary mode of distilling coals, by carrying on the distillatory process, as heretofore, for a given period, according to the quality of the coal employed, and when the gas given off begins to fail in its illuminating power, conduct into the retorts a suitable quantity of the tar which was given off in the earlier part of the process, or during a former operation. Or, instead of introducing the tar in a fluid state into the retorts, collect it into a boiler or still, and subject it to heat, for the purpose of vaporising the volatile parts, and then conduct these to the retorts, the heat of which will quickly convert them into a rich gas. By this means the poor gas distilled from the partially exhausted coal will be enriched, and that at the expense of the hitherto valueless product of gas tar.

MOTIVE POWER.—M. Lespinasse, Toulouse, has invented an improved hydraulic apparatus for obtaining motive power. This apparatus consists of a reservoir of water or other fluid fitted with a syphon, the longer limb of which passes down to a water-wheel, and is so constructed as to be capable of directing a stream of water on to either side of the wheel, according to the direction of rotation required. The axis of this wheel works a set of pumps for raising the water which has acted upon the wheel, and returning it to the reservoir to be again supplied to the wheel through the syphon. The power may be transmitted from the axis of the water-wheel to a driving shaft in any convenient manner.

IRON MANUFACTURE.—The Hon. W. E. Cochrane, Regents'-park, has invented an apparatus by means of which crude iron in a fluid state from a blast or other furnace is freed from all or a great part of the carbon it may contain, and rendered into malleable or bar iron and steel by a process the reverse of that which has hitherto been adopted—viz., allowing it to flow down inclined, enclosed, or partially enclosed planes, or other similar descents, exposed to a forced current of atmospheric or other air or vapour capable of evolving oxygen, instead of forcing air into or upon quiescent fluid metal, as heretofore practised or proposed.

PAPER.—R. H. Collyer, M.D., of Park-road, Regent's Park, has patented an improved method of manufacturing paper. Numerous chemical experiments have led the inventor to ascertain that a superior quality of paper may be made from beet root, or from the residual matter therefrom, after the manufacture of sugar or distillation. In general the materials used for the making of paper consist of filaceous substances belonging to or drawn from the vegetable kingdom, especially the textile fibres of hemp, flax, and cotton, and all those which have been used for the making of ropes, threads, and other vegetable fabrics, which after long use have become waste, and are called rags and cords in the paper factories. To all or any of these substances the inventor adds the fibrous portion of the beet root (genus *beta*). Paper is formed of cellulous matter, which ought to have the filaceous form, in order that its fibres should be sufficiently long and pliant, that they may intermace and form that kind of felt which constitutes the sheet of paper. Old rags form the basis of those most usually employed in making paper; also the cuttings from new materials too small for other purposes are often added. The successive operations are picking, sorting, cutting, sifting, washing, picking into threads, pressing, loose sorting, grinding, bleaching, refining, sizing, and cutting into sheets. The proper separation of the rags of different colours from each other, that is, the white rags are sorted with white and half white linen rags, hemps, flax, and into cotton rags. This sorting is very important, as cotton can only be used in a certain proportion in making paper, it is even quite omitted in strong or tough paper. It is quite the contrary with the residue of the beet root. The textile fibres of cotton are composed of tubes, with very thin partitions, easily depressed. By using the fibrous portion of the beet, the gummy glutinous, and porous qualities, which are wanting in the cotton, are supplied. Each fibre of the cotton after the mixture becomes cylindrical, thick, which gives to it the strength of hemp and flax, and it no longer loses its shape through pressure, which explains the cause of its superiority in strength and elasticity. The same improvement by the addition applies to every kind of material used in making paper. The cutting process being the same as now resorted to, needs no description. The washing and threading are also the same. When the washing is finished the liquid is drawn off and replaced by fresh water, then the mixture is made with the residue of the beet from the sugar factories or distilleries, and the pulp produced. By taking in the first place the residue, after the extraction of sugar or spirit, or otherwise, it should be placed in a vat, into which steam must be passed to bring it to the proper state for mixing with the rag, hemp, &c. The proportion of beet residue will be in accordance with the quality of the paper required; for, about 10 per cent, of the new material—the beet—gives a more flexible and tougher paper, 25 per cent. produces a packing paper from which water will run off, and therefore does not require any tarring or sizing; 50 per cent. produces a paper as strong as parchment; even on very thin sheets damp cannot penetrate it, rendering it adapted for packing up bright cutlery and hardware. The mixture being made to one of the above proportions, the surplus liquid is allowed to escape. The pulp or paste is then formed, which produces the paper; then the usual process is resorted to, either by hand or machinery. The residue of the beet is easily bleached, by first steeping in hot water and then washing to free it from all foreign and earthy matters, it is then boiled with an alkali, after which it is bleached by soaking in a solution of chloride of lime, or such other modes now in use. There is no definite proportion in which the bleached residue is to be mixed with the materials now employed; this must depend on the quality of the paper required. In this, as with brown paper, the gummy and glutinous matter affords the quality of great toughness, and dispenses with the necessity of glazing or sizing therefore possessing all the properties of first class writing-paper, and for printing it is far superior to any yet manufactured, also for making papier-maché articles it is especially adapted. In fine, by the addition of the pulp from the fibrous portion of the beet, every kind of paper, cardboard, &c., will be materially improved at a much less cost. All the materials now used in the manufacture of brown or white paper are still used, in these he makes no change whatever, the particular objects of his improvements being, in the addition to the present paper pulps, in the proportions specified, or otherwise according to the paper required, of the residue of the beet root (genus *beta*) when deprived of its saccharine matter. In describing the above the inventor does not mean to confine himself rigidly to the precise combinations stated, or mode of operation, as they may be doubtless changed in a variety of ways, in accordance with the particular kind of paper required; but what he claims in the fabrication of every description of paper is, the exclusive use of the residue and substances extracted from the genus *beta*—beet root, mangel wurzel, in any proportion whatsoever.

SEPARATING COPPER AND OTHER METALS FROM ORES.—Mr. C. F. Clements' (Liverpool) invention consists in applying muriatic acid vapours to act on ores containing copper and other metals. The ores for this purpose are to be in the state of oxides, and the muriatic acid vapours, from furnaces used in the manufacture of sulphate of soda, are to be conducted into a suitable apparatus together with water or steam, so as to act on the ores contained in the apparatus. The liquids thus obtained are to be treated by ordinary well-known means, for separating the copper and other metals therefrom. This invention is peculiarly applicable where the manufacture of alkali is carried on, and where the vapours of muriatic acid may be obtained at the cheapest rate, and also where pyrites are used in manufacturing sulphuric acid, as although the invention is applicable in treating other ores containing copper in a state of oxide, it is more peculiarly applicable to pyrites which have been burned in making sulphuric acid. In carrying out this invention, the burned pyrites, or it may be, other ores having copper in the state of oxide, are packed or filled into a chamber of any suitable dimensions, according to the extent of the works. The chamber is to be provided with an inlet for the vapours of muriatic acid, and also for steam, also an outlet for the passing away of vapours from the chamber, and such passages are to have slides or valves to regulate the flow. The muriatic vapours are to be caused to pervade the chamber, so as to act on the burned pyrites or other ores contained therein. By thus applying muriatic acid vapours the copper will be converted into a chloride of copper, the steam serving only so as to open the pores of the burned pyrites, and keeping up the temperature, but not actually dissolving the chloride. The vapours of muriatic acid are allowed to flow through the chamber until all the oxide of copper is completely converted into chloride, which process may be completed in a few hours, but to be quite safe, and in order to carry on the operation regularly, the burnt pyrites are left exposed to the influence of the muriatic acid vapours for 24 hours, when the muriatic acid vapours are shut off, and conducted into another similar chamber containing burnt pyrites. The pyrites from the first chamber are removed from it (after it has sufficiently cooled down) into large wooden vats, provided with filterers in the bottom, hot water is turned on, and the chloride of copper is thus washed or dissolved out, leaving the oxide of iron behind as a residuum. The solution of copper thus obtained are to be treated in the ordinary well-known manner to separate the copper therefrom.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of the Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending April 25, amounted to 445,996*l*., and for the corresponding week of 1856 to 437,366*l*., showing an increase of 8627*l*. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 183,683*l*.; and for the corresponding week of last year to 195,648*l*., showing an decrease of 11,966*l*.

The decrease on the London and South-Western, amounted to 16,222*l*.; and on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, to 2783*l*.; together, 19,005. But from this must be deducted the increase on the Eastern Counties of 2388*l*.; on the Great Northern, of 679*l*.; on the Great Western, of 1695*l*.; on the London and North-Western, of 1526*l*.; on the London and Blackwall, of 50*l*.; and on the South-Eastern, of 801*l*.; together 7039*l*.; leaving the decrease, 11,966*l*.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 263,659*l*., and for the corresponding period of 1856 to 243,016*l*.; showing an increase of 20,643*l*. in the receipts of those lines. Deducting the apparent decrease on the metropolitan lines in consequence of the great naval review at the corresponding period of last year, leaves the total increase 8627*l*., as compared with the corresponding week of 1856.

The RAILWAY CALLS falling due in May amount to 1,044,945*l*.—making the total for the year 4,782,350*l*.

Mr. Edward Pease, now a venerable gentleman of some 90 years of age, has lived to see his original work, the Stockton and Darlington Railway, increase from an insignificant tramway of 32 miles in length—made at the expense of 82,000*l*., or 2500*l*. per mile, and yielding a revenue of 23,176*l*. a year—to a line of 130 miles in length, with a capital of 2,500,000*l*. sterling, and with an annual revenue of one-third of a million

THE IRON, HARDWARE, AND METAL TRADES' PENSION SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this institution, celebrated at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate, resulted in the accession of 500*l*. to its funds, together with numerous promises of future support. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Bird, supported by Mr. R. W. Kennard, and a list of 60 stewards. By this excellent charity, 25 men and 40 widows are now secured from want for the remainder of their days. Mr. Henry Hoole has been appointed secretary, in place of Mr. G. S. Nottage, whose duties, as manager of the Stereoscopic Company, compelled his resignation.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.

It is very difficult for any amount of description to convey an adequate notion of a vessel which is 18,000 tons larger than the largest ship in the world. Her length between the perpendiculars is 680 feet; length on the upper deck, 692 feet—within 28 feet of double the length of the height of St. Paul's, and more than double the extreme length of the new United States screw-frigate *Niagara*, about which the Transatlantics are talking so much. The height from the bottom of the ship to the underside of the planking of the upper deck is 58 ft.; the extreme breadth is 83 ft., or as wide as Pall-mall; the breadth across the paddle-boxes 120 ft. Already nearly 8000 tons, or 60,000 superficial feet, of wrought-iron have been used in the 30,000 plates of her hull. To secure these upwards of 3,000,000 wrought-iron rivets have been welded in. Her tonnage is within a few tons of 23,000. She will be propelled by paddle engines of 1500 horse-power, and screw engines of 1800 horse-power, giving a total of 3300 horse-power, at a pressure of 25lbs., through, of course, if necessary, she can work to a force of upwards of 5000 horses. For 3 feet above the watermark the hull is constructed double (on the cellular principle, adopted in the top and bottom of the Britannia tubular bridge), the inner hull or skin, as it is called, being 2 ft. 10 in. apart from the outer. In this space, at intervals of 6 ft., run longitudinal webs of iron plates, which are again subdivided by transverse plates into spaces of about 6 ft. square. This gives an enormous addition to the strength of the whole frame. At the bottom the longitudinal webs are thicker, and the spaces between them only about 3 ft. square, in order that whenever it is necessary to ground the vessel for any repairs she will support her own weight without strain or injury. Her principal dimensions, calibre of her machinery, and general accomodations may be seen from the following:—

Number of main transverse bulkheads or watertight compartments	12
Ditto, partial	7
Longitudinal bulkheads running fore and aft at a distance of 36 feet apart for a length of 350 feet	2
Width of space between the two skins of ship	2 ft. 10 in.
Length of forecastle	140 ft.
Height of ditto	8 ft.
Height of saloons on lower deck	13 ft. 8 in.
Number of saloons	5
Height of saloons on upper deck	12 ft.
Number of ditto	5
Length of upper saloons	70 ft.
Ditto lower	60 ft.
Thickness of iron plates in keel	1 in.
Ditto inner and outer skins	⅜ in.
Bulkheads	½ in.
Iron deck	⅝ in.

PADDLE ENGINES.

Number of cylinders	4
Diameter of ditto	74 in.
Weight of ditto (each)	26 tons.
Length of stroke	14 ft.
Number of boilers	4
Furnaces for ditto	40
Diameter of paddlewheels	56 ft.

SCREW ENGINES.

Number of cylinders	4
Weight of ditto (each)	30 tons.
Diameter of ditto	84 in.
Length of Stroke	4 ft.
Number of boilers	6
Furnaces for ditto	72
Diameter of screw	24 ft.
Number of blades to ditto	4
Length of screw shaft	150 ft.
Weight of ditto (about)	60 tons.
Weight of ships engines, &c., as at its launching	12,000 tons.
Immersion of this weight	15 ft. 6 in.
Ordinary light draught	20 ft.
Probable maximum immersion when fully laden	30 ft.
Quantity of coal which can be carried for voyages	11,379 tons.

She will have six masts and 10 anchors: all the former will be of hollow wrought-iron, except the last or mizen mast, on which, at a height of 84 feet from the deck, will be placed the compass. The masts will spread together no less than 6500 square yards of canvas, though, having no bowsprit, she, of course, can carry no spritsail. Three of the masts will be square-rigged with iron spars, except the upper topsail-yards. The rigging will be of wire, and the large shrouds of this material will be eight and a half inches in circumference. She will carry 20 large boats on deck; some of them are new patents, on most ingenious principles. In addition to these she will also carry, suspended aft of her paddle-boxes, two small screw steamers 100 ft. long each and of between 60 and 70 tons burden. These will, of course, be raised and lowered by small auxiliary engines, several of which will be fixed on board for working pumps, hoisting sails, weighing anchor, &c. Both the little screws will be kept in all respects perfectly equipped for sea and used for embarking and landing the passengers with all their luggage, &c., along-side the wharf or pier, whichever it may happen to be. This will be onerous service, for the *Great Eastern* is fitted to accommodate 800 first-class passengers, 2000 second-class, and 1200 third-class,—in all 4000 passengers; or, if employed in the transport of troops, she can carry, it is said, 10,000 men. She will be ready for launching early in August, and able to take her first trial trip to America and back about the middle of that month. She is expected to realise a speed of at least 20 miles an hour, or to accomplish the voyage from England to Australia (between which countries she is to run) in 30 days. Reckoning the cost at so much per ton it is said to be one of the cheapest vessels yet constructed. The arrangements for the launching—or perhaps we should rather say for her being lowered into the river—are quite as extraordinary and as noteworthy as the vessel itself. The plan is most ingenious, and appears admirably adapted to effect a safe removal of the huge mass, which will be placed on two immense cradles, and gradually eased down on an inclined plane—the operation occupying probably two or three days: the plan has been entirely devised by the eminent engineer to whom the whole merit of originating the first great idea of the vessel is due—Mr. Brunel.—*Times*.

GOLD AND MALACHITE MINES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—In the last Adelaide paper the most noticeable subject is the actual discovery of gold quartz in South Australia, from which two men on Feb. 5, deposited with Mr. Tinline, at the Bank of South Australia, fourteen and a half ounces of gold. The account given by the men of the matter is, that in sinking on the ranges they came upon a lode of reddish brown quartz evidently of a gold bearing character, and that they had, in one day, raised ten buckets full of stuff out of the hole, and by the aid of logs of trees and hammers had crushed it, and obtained that quantity of gold from it. They believe the gold field to extend over a range of half a mile in width by thirty miles in length. Mr. Tinline fully believes the gold left in his charge to be South Australian gold, and he is confirmed in this opinion by Mr. Mackinnon, of the *Argus*, who was then on a visit from Melbourne, and who was present when the men brought it. Mr. Mackinnon had never seen gold of that description obtained from any of the Victorian gold-fields, but its quartzose matrix exactly corresponds with that found at Bendigo. From an examination of the hills beyond Brownhill Creek, Mr. Mackinnon, moreover, is of opinion that gold will eventually be found there. The men report themselves to have lodged their claim with the Government for the gold discovery reward, but until that is acknowledged, they will, of course, say nothing about the locality.

COPPER.—The discovery of copper to the north of Adelaide has been announced and confirmed by the arrival of Mr. Bull in Adelaide, on Feb. 2, from the seat of the reported discovery, which has already been surveyed, and taken on a mining lease, and he has furnished us with particulars of which we proceed to give a digest. The situation of the mine is east of Mount Stuart, and bearing 100 miles N.N.E. of Port Augusta, the road to which is easy of access, and well supplied with water from springs at intervals of 10 or 15 miles the whole of the way. The samples from the mine, exhibited by Mr. Bull, are of malachite and silver grey ore of the richest description. Mr. Bull reports his having traced the lode at surface for 50 fms., bearing a continuous course of ore the whole of the way, and on his breaking the ground on the course of the lode southward 50 fms. further on, he found the same rich character of ore existing. But what is more remarkable than the whole of the foregoing is, the cropping out of the ore on the surface at the base of one of the adjoining hills. A large basin is formed there, comprising several acres, say 10 to 12. Over the whole extent of this, nodules of copper ore are extensively dispersed, and lie scattered among the debris. This can hardly exist without large and important underground workings. This discovery, we learn, was made by Mr. Bull's eldest son, who in conjunction with his father and Mr. Whittington, has secured the mineral lease of the property referred to above.

RAILWAY WORKING EXPENSES—ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—The working expenses of the Great Western Railroad in England amounts to about 40 per cent. per annum of the gross receipts. The working expenses of our railroads amount to about 60 per cent. It costs more to keep our railroads in repair; they are not so solidly built as the English ones.—*Scientific American*.

In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

BY DIRECTION of the Vice-Chancellor Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, the Judge to whose Court this matter is attached,—Notice is hereby given, that the said Judge will PROCEED on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1857, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, at his Chambers, 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, to SETTLE the LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES of this company; and that after such List shall have been settled, no party affected thereby will be allowed to dispute the same without leave of the High Court of Chancery first obtained.

RICHARD BLOXAM, Chief Clerk.

R. P. HARDING, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.
RICHARD CATTARNS, 33, Mark-lane, Solicitor.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1857.

TO FOREIGN MINING COMPANIES.—A PRACTICAL MINING ENGINEER of experience, both at home and abroad, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT with a respectable foreign mining company, either as GENERAL MANAGER or SUPERINTENDENT. Would have no objection to a temporary engagement to survey, inspect, and report on any foreign mines. The strictest integrity may be relied upon. References unexceptionable.—Address, "K. D.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO MINING ENGINEERS.—WANTED, for a Colonial copper mining company, a GENTLEMAN fully qualified for the duties of an APPOINTMENT involving EXPERIENCE and HIGH TRUST; one who has had a similar engagement would be preferred.—Applications, accompanied with testimonials, and stating remuneration expected, with full particulars, to be made immediately, addressed to "Y. Z.," care of Messrs. Algar and Street, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

TO COMPETENT PRACTICAL MINERS.—WANTED, for a copper mining company in Jamaica, situated in the most healthy locality, a COMPETENT PRACTICAL MINER, to act as MINING CAPTAIN; the engagement to be for two years certain.—Applications, by letter, stating the nature of testimonials, references, and terms expected, to be addressed "M. S.," Messrs. Davies and Co., advertising offices, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TWO HUNDRED SHARES TO BE DISPOSED OF in a COMPANY under the Limited Liability Act. There is no doubt of an outlay of £300 producing an annual income of from 20 to 30 per cent., as, previous to its being placed under this Act, it paid 15 per cent., but the additional capital will increase the profits. The purchaser may have a guarantee of 15 per cent. the first twelve months.—Apply for particulars to "K. C.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, an IRON AGENCY for SHEFFIELD. Security, if required.—Address, "L. L.," care of Mr. Shaw, 32, Castle-street, Sheffield.

WANTED, a CONDENSING ENGINE, for winding purposes; cylinder 32 to 40 in. diameter.—Address, stating price, to "J. E. S.," Post-office, Stourbridge.

STEAM-ENGINES ON SALE, of 8, 12, and 20-horse power, HORIZONTAL.—A. ALEX. ELLIS (late Chas. Reece's Works), Clowes-street, Salford, Manchester (adjoins the Bonded Warehouse, near the lower end of Blackfriars-street).

FOR SALE, a good LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE and TENDER, four wheels coupled, in good working order.—For particulars, apply to Mr. F. PIGGOTT, Bradford-street, Walsall. N.B. The engine may be seen at work.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—TO BE LET, on reasonable terms, a QUANTITY of 6 tons RAILWAY WAGONS.—For particulars, apply to Mr. THOS. NURSE, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street West, London.

CALAMINE MINES.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY OFFERS to persons with capital to INVEST in CALAMINE MINES. The mineral contains from 30 to 50 per cent. of zinc, and is very abundant. The advertiser has the concessions from the Spanish Government; they are situated within six miles of a good port in the North of Spain; the extraction and putting on board will cost a mere trifle, and the freights to England are very low.—For further information, apply, by letter, to "S.," 19, Colchester-street, Tower-hill, London.

THE QUEENSCLIFF AND GEELONG RAILWAY AND PORT PHILLIP DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).

Connecting Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat with Port Phillip Heads.

In reply to enquiries, I am directed to mention that the prospectuses of this undertaking will be ready for delivery in the course of a few days, and may be then had on application at the offices, 1, Charlotte-row, Mansion House; or of the solicitors, Messrs. HANCOCK and SHARP, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.

London, April 28, 1857. ROBERT FORSTER, Sec.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

NOTICE.—That a BONUS has been DECLARED for the past quinquennial period upon all participating policies, making an addition thereto of the aggregate sum of £260,627. The bonus may be applied either as an addition to the sum assured, or in reduction of the premiums.

The society has been established 48 years, during which it has paid to the representatives of 6051 deceased members £4,907,376. During the five years since the last declaration of bonus, it has paid £1,048,687 18s. 1d.,—namely, £865,427 19s. 3d. sums assured, and £183,259 18s. 10d. bonuses thereon. At the expiration of that term, 10,132 policies were in force, insuring £5,592,427 13s. 1d., while its accumulated capital amounted to £2,195,271. It is one of the very few purely mutual offices, its rates of premium are much below those usually charged, and it offers to its members the full advantage of the system of life assurance.

For reports of the general meeting, prospectuses, and forms of proposal, apply to the society's offices, Surrey-street, Norwich, and 6, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

TREDINNICK'S LIST OF PRICES OF BRITISH MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., published weekly, and forwarded by post at a charge of £1 1s. annually. Fluctuations in market value faithfully recorded, with Comments on the progress of Dividend and sound Progressive Mines.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 5, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING OF MINES, QUARRIES, &c., and CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of all MINERAL PROPERTIES in their offices with system, economy, and regularity.

Messrs. BRUNTON and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz.:—

Accounts systematically and closely made up.

Statements in detail, and clear summaries of finance and expenditure.

Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shareholders, for perusal or extract.

Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.

MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACHINERY, PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, MINING (both English and Foreign), RAILWAY, and every description of SECURITIES; and are in a position to BUY and SELL at the market price of the day.

The present favourable opportunity to capitalists command especial attention to mines, which are paying continuous dividends of from 15 to 25 per cent. Those of a progressive character, judiciously selected, frequently rising in value 50 per cent., and upwards.

WANTED.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, Gonamena, Hingston Down, Great Wheal Vor, Rhoswydol, Providence, South Bog, South Caradon, South Wh. Frances, Wh. Trelawny, Mary Ann, West Nant-y-Mwyn.

FOR SALE.—Bedford Consols, Drake Walls, Dyfngwm, Elijah and Wentworth, Calstock Consols, Craddock Moor, East Russell, Gawton, Lady Bertha, Wh. Edward, West Russell, West Caradon. Office hours from Ten till Five o'clock.

WEST OF IRELAND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Under Act 19 and 20 Vic., c. 47.
Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each,
5s. thereof to be paid on application for shares, and the balance of 15s. at the expiration of two months from the date of allotment.
The capital to be increased, as the works progress, by subsequent serial issues of shares. The holders of the first issue to have the right of pre-emption of the shares to be afterwards issued.

DIRECTORS.

Lord GEORGE HILL, Ballyare, Ramelton, & Gweedore, Dunfanaghy, Co. Donegal.
Colonel Sir JAMES STEWART, Bart., Vice-Lieutenant, Co. Donegal, Fort Stewart, Ramelton.
Sir GEORGE EDMUND HODGKINSON, 150, Leadenhall-street, London.
JOHN ALEXANDER, Esq., M P., Carlton Club, and Milford, Co. Carlow.
WILLIAM DARGAN, Esq., 74, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
JOHN KNOWLES, Esq., Piccadilly, Manchester.
WILLIAM PROSSER, Esq., Northfield Villa, Wandsworth.
J. BISHOP CULPEPER, Esq., 26, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, London.
(With power to add to their number.)

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

John Petherick, Esq., Bonmahon Cottage, Waterford.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS.

John Hamilton Clement, Esq., F.C.S., Civil and Mining Engineer.
RESIDENT ACCOUNTANT.—J. Richard Owen, Esq.

SOLICITORS.

London—Messrs. Hancock and Sharp, Tokenhouse-yard.
Dublin—Sir Matthew Barrington, Son, and Jeffers, 10, Ely-place.

AUDITORS.

Henry George Hadley, Esq., 8, Old Jewry, and 24, Blandford-square, London.
Stephen Neal, Esq., 16, Parliament-street, London.

BANKERS.

London—Messrs. Currie and Co., Cornhill.
Dublin—Provincial Bank of Ireland, 61, William-street.

BROKERS.

London—John Metcalfe, Esq., Stock Exchange, and 4, Clement's-lane.
Dublin—Messrs. J. J. Stephens and Sons, Dame-street.
Liverpool—Messrs. H. Davies and Co., Royal Bank-buildings.
SECRETARY—J. Burns Bryson, Esq.

OFFICES,—1, CHARLOTTE ROW, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is the general development of one of the richest and most varied mineral deposits in the British Islands.

The lease, granted by the Marquis of Sligo to Sir James Dombrain, for a term of 41 years, at a royalty of 1-16th, will be held by this company on very favourable terms. The area comprised in the grant is not less than 150,000 acres (more than 200 square miles), and embraces all mines and minerals.

The lands are situated in the western and south-western districts of the county Mayo. The map and section contained in the report of Mr. Doyle, and the reports of Messrs. Francis, Brett, and Colles, define their position and geological strata. Lough Mask is within the area, and the whole is intersected with rivers and streams, so that the water power is inexhaustible, while the sea frontage affords every opportunity for shipment, either by the formation of quays to suit circumstances, or by means of the existing and well-known ports of Killeries and Westport.

That the western coast of Ireland abounds in every description of mineral yield is beyond controversy; but hitherto there has been but limited exploration of its riches. Coal, iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, and slate exist throughout. The iron is equal in quality to the blackband of Lanarkshire, and its marbles, of every colour, are almost without rival. The cubic lead ore even of this locality contains more silver per ton than is to be found in lead ore of this crystalline form in any other country. The value of the grant is therefore apparent; and nothing but capital and enterprise are required to develope its enormous wealth, which, while proving highly remunerative to the shareholders, must necessarily be of great importance, not only to the district, but to Ireland generally, and in the mineral and general commercial markets of Great Britain.

The geological position and indications of this extraordinary tract of country are so clearly defined in the reports, that it is sufficient to refer to them. Although the description by Mr. Doyle, and those of Mr. Francis, Mr. Brett, and Mr. Colles, are so satisfactory, yet it must be borne in mind that their observations have been limited to a small portion only of this vast estate, there being many thousand acres presenting extraordinary features in a geological and mineralogical point of view which have never yet been explored.

The position of this property as respects exports, especially to America and Canada, is a point of great consideration. It is well known that the supply of slate from Wales and Cornwall is not equal to the demand, and vessels are constantly returning to the United States without the desired cargo. In Wales orders cannot be executed under three years at the principal quarries, yet 350,000 tons are quarried annually there alone. This company may monopolise the American trade in this article, and supply all that is required. America will also open a field for a continuous demand for marbles of every description for use and ornament. Nothing but ready transit by railway prevents the ports on the west coast of Ireland becoming rivals of Liverpool in the trade of the United States; and as Ireland is rapidly extending her railroads in this direction, a very important change in the general prosperity of its western districts will be speedily produced.

Altogether this mineral estate presents such varied and important features for profitable development, that it has been determined to commence operations forthwith: the capital at present proposed being fixed at a sum calculated to enable the company at once to prosecute such works as will fairly test the advantageous results confidently anticipated, and being intended to be increased by the issue of new shares as the progress of the works may demand. It will be observed from the reports that lead, marble, and slate can be operated upon at once, at an outlay which justifies the expectation of large and increasing dividends from these sources alone, apart from the other valuable metals and minerals in the lands.

The Act of Parliament under which this company is incorporated limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of the shares held, thus giving to mining enterprise that security to which it is so justly entitled.

The position which British mining takes in the general commerce of the country, is clearly demonstrated by the statistical returns, published monthly by the Board of Trade, of the exports of home produce and manufacture. In last year, ending Dec. 31, 1856, it appears that the total exports of the United Kingdom amounted to £115,899,857, and of this no less than £17,151,380—a little less than one-fourth—represents metals and metallic manufactures, the produce consequently of our mines. The increase of the total exports during the year 1856, over the previous year, 1855, is £20,202,772, of which £5,119,329 is in the export of metals. Ireland has already begun to contribute considerably to this state of prosperity; and it is undoubted that a judicious employment of skill and capital will develope resources in that country, and more particularly in the district above described, as great, if not greater, than those contained in any other portion of the empire.

Prospectuses, the reports above referred to, and forms of application for shares may be had at the offices, or from the solicitors and brokers of the company.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this association will be HELD at the offices, No. 2, New Broad-street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive a report from the directors on the present state of the affairs and property of the association, and to take such measures as the shareholders may resolve upon for increasing the capital, and also to consider the propriety of adopting a recommendation from the directors to amalgamate this company with the Quænangen Mining Association, upon terms to be submitted to the meeting, and constituting the two companies into one company, with limited liability, under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856. Mr. S. H. Thomas, the resident manager of the Alten Mines, will attend the meeting. By order of the Board,
2, New Broad-street, London, April 21, 1857. EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

QUÆNANGEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this association will be HELD at the offices, No. 2, New Broad-street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive a report from the directors on the present state of the mines and financial position of the association, and also to consider the propriety of adopting a recommendation from the directors to amalgamate this company with the Alten Mining Association, upon terms to be agreed upon at the meeting, and constituting the two companies into one company, with limited liability, under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856. By order of the Board,
2, New Broad-street, London, April 21, 1857. EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

ROSSIE AND CANADA LEAD COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 125, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, the 6th of May, 1857, at Two o'clock P.M., to elect two directors in the places of George Murray, Esq., and Richard Cox, Esq., who go out of office by rotation, but who are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election; and an auditor, in the place of William Turquand, Esq.; and for general business, as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.

George Ericsen Ball, Esq., being duly qualified, offers himself for election as a director. By order of the Board, WILLIAM PIRIE, Sec.
Dated the 24th day of April, 1857.
Office of the Company, 125, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 7th day of May next, at Two o'clock P.M. precisely, to receive a report from the directors. By order of the Board,
19, Birchin-lane, E.C., April 20, 1857. E. WALFORD, Sec.

THE NOUVEAU MONDE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the company will be HELD at the chief offices, 21, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, on Thursday, the 14th day of May next, at One o'clock, for the purpose—

1. Of presenting to the shareholders the gérant's report on the present state and prospects of the company, its financial position, and the accounts.
2. Of reading the report of Mr. Archelaus Tregoning on the Mines of Alotepeque, now working by the company in Guatemala, and deciding upon the best means to be adopted for carrying out the enterprise. By order of the Gérant,
37, Walbrook, E.C., April 11, 1857. GEO. H. STANFORTH, Sec.

N.B. Art. 42 of the Statutes.—"No one can vote at the General Meeting unless a holder of at least 40 shares, and unless he has deposited the same eight days previously at the offices of the company, either in Paris or in London, which office shall give in exchange a certificate bearing the numbers of the shares and the name of the bearer. This certificate must be produced to obtain an entrance to the meeting. No one can be the bearer of proxies who is not himself a shareholder, and no one can be the bearer of more than three proxies."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.]

EXHIBITION OF ART TREASURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
OPEN AT MANCHESTER, 5TH MAY, 1857.

SEASON TICKETS, £2 2s., may be obtained at the Offices of the Exhibition, 100, Mosley-street, Manchester; also in London, W. H. SMITH and SON, 186, Strand; Mr. SAM'S, Royal Library, St. James's-street; Mr. MITCHELL'S, Royal Library, New Bond-street; LETTS and Co., Royal Exchange; SMITH and Co., 157, Strand; and at HIME and Son's, Church-street, Liverpool. By order, THOMAS HAMILTON, Sec.

Inquiries as to APARTMENTS may be made from Mr. SAMUEL HADEN, Offices of the Exhibition, 100, Mosley-street, Manchester.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITION AT THE GARDEN, 3D AND 4TH JUNE.

TICKETS at PRIVILEGED PRICES CAN NOW BE HAD, by presenting Fellow's Orders, or their Ivory Tickets, at 21, Regent-street, S.W., where schedules and full particulars can be obtained gratis.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS' DIVISION.

NO APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE can be received after the 16th May. Intending Exhibitors should apply immediately to Mr. GEORGE MCEWEN, Horticultural Garden, Turnham Green, W.

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.—The TRACTION ENGINE and ENDLESS RAILWAY (Boydell's Patent), for PLOUGHING by DIRECT TRACTION, and also for DRAWING on COMMON ROADS, will be EXHIBITED in both these operations on Thursday, the 7th May, and Friday, the 8th May, on the property of C. ROPER, Esq., Croxton-park, near Thetford, Norfolk.

For further information, apply to FREDK. H. HEMMING, Secretary to the Traction Engine and Endless Railway Apparatus Co. (Limited), 47, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM WOOD, 2, FURNACE HOUSE, LLANELLY, CARMARTHENSHIRE, having had many years' experience in the management of extensive collieries and iron mines, and as civil and mechanical engineer, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY, INSPECT, and REPORT upon such property, and to FURNISH SECTIONS, ESTIMATES, and VALUATIONS of the same. Plans and estimates of winding and pumping machinery on the best construction furnished, and the erection superintended. Chemical analyses of iron ores carefully made, and opinion as to their value given.

MESSRS. R. & J. COUPE, ENGINEERS and IRONFOUNDERS, MANUFACTURERS of HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, from 10 to 200-horse power; the larger description of engines mounted with their IMPROVED EQUILIBRIUM SLIDE PISTON VALVE, which has proved itself so eminently adapted for winding and other engines.
Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

LEAD.—The BEST PRICE GIVEN for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD, in quantity. PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES.—ROUPELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, Southwark.

LEAD ASHES, OLD AND TEA LEAD BOUGHT OR EXCHANGED, in large or small quantities.—A. LEDGER, 36, Great Pearl-street, Spitalfields, N.E.

TO SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE, WIRE AND HEMP ROPE MAKERS.—ARCHIBALD SMITH begs to call attention to his PATENT ROPE MAKING MACHINERY, recently perfected, and applied with the most complete success in the manufacture of the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

By this machinery, ropes are made without motion being given to the material composing it. The speed is, therefore, almost unlimited; a saving of 75 per cent. is effected in the cost of manufacture, and 50 per cent. in engine power.

In wire ropes made by this machinery, no twist can be put into the individual wires or strand.

The patentee is now prepared to GRANT LICENSES and SUPPLY MACHINERY on liberal terms.—69, Princes-street, Leicester-square, W.

NOTICE.—ALBION PORCELAIN AND BLEACHING CLAY COMPANY.—It is advisable that those who are desirous of securing SHARES in this valuable undertaking should lose no time in applying for those now remaining on hand, to Mr. THOMAS LEWIS, sharebroker, Corn Exchange-buildings, Carr's-lane, Birmingham.

SLATE QUARRY IN NORTH WALES TO BE SOLD, A BARGAIN.—This quarry is well opened, and capable of making large monthly returns at once. There is water-power and machinery on the works, and all requisite plant for a large trade. The slates are of the finest quality, free from royalty, and near to a shipping port. An immediate purchaser will find the terms easy.—For particulars, apply to WILKINSON and Co., 16, Cannon-st, City, London.

TO BE SOLD, a WAGON-SHAPED STEAM-ENGINE BOILER, 22 ft. long, by 7 ft. wide; of a very improved construction, quite new, strongly made, and of the best materials; equal to a working pressure of 15 lbs. per square inch; now lying at Newport, and will be sold cheap.—Apply to W. and J. GALLOWAY, engineers, Manchester.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, LYDFORD CONSOLS LEAD MINE, in the parish of Bridestowe, Devon, together with the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, comprising—

Water-wheel, 40 ft. diam., 5 ft. wide.	1 8-arm capstan.
Balance, shaft, and angle bobs.	1 horse-whim, &c.
120 fms. flat rods.	1 11 in. capstan-rope.
40 pulleys and stands.	1 pair shears, with sheaves, &c., complete.

And all other the various things necessary for carrying on the mine.

Full particulars, with catalogues of the materials, &c., may be had on application to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London; or Capt. JOSEPH RICHARDS, at the mine.

IVYBRIDGE SILVER-LEAD MINE.—TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, the MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the IVYBRIDGE SILVER-LEAD MINE, DEVON, about ¼ mile from the Ivybridge Station, on the South Devon Railway, comprising a 50 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with two boilers and iron fittings; a 24 in. horizontal drawing engine and boiler, with cage, complete; pit-work, plungers and drawing-lifts, flat rods, capstans and ropes, whims, chains, buddles, and all the necessary working plant.

Sealed tenders to be sent on or before the 15th May, addressed to Mr. EDWARD S. CODD, 11, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C., where, or at the mine, particulars of the plant and materials can be obtained.
Dated 11, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, London, April 24, 1857.

IVYBRIDGE SILVER-LEAD MINE.—ALL PARTIES having CLAIMS on this company are requested to SEND full particulars of the same to me. EDWARD S. CODD, Sec.
11, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

SPARE MATERIALS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at TRESAVEAN MINE, in the parish of Gwennap, the undermentioned valuable MACHINERY and MATERIALS:—One 36 in. cylinder ENGINE (double), with all the connections for a man-engine, together with bobs, &c.; also, several 12 and 13 in. pumps, clack seats, windbores, plunger-poles, &c.; and several tons of rod-plates, staples, glands, rod caps, and other connections, together with capstan and sheavs, balance-bobs, gudgeons; saddles, with brasses to fit; and a large quantity of wrought and cast-iron.
Dated Tresavean Mine, April 25, 1857.

VALUABLE ENGINES FOR SALE— MAGNIFICENT PUMPING ENGINE (Sims' Patent), cylinders 50 in. and 90 in. in diameter, and 10 ft. stroke.
EXCELLENT PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 56 in. in diameter, with 8 ft. stroke.
EXCELLENT PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 50 in. in diameter, with 9 ft. stroke.
COMPACT CONDENSING MILL ENGINE, cylinder 20 in. in diameter, with 2 ft. 9 in. stroke.
Also, TWO LOW-PRESSURE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, about 20 ft. and 24 ft. long, and 6 ft. diameter.
For further particulars, apply to JOHN E. LITTLEBOY, Hawarden, near Chester.

FOR SALE, a LARGE PUMPING ENGINE, 55 in. cylinder, 8 ft. stroke, with air-pump and condenser, all complete, situate about two miles from the City of Bristol, and has been used for colliery purposes.
Also, a 10-horse WINDING ENGINE, HIGH-PRESSURE, 12½ in. cylinder, with boiler and drums, complete, and in very good working condition for coal pit.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. C. KEELING, Pennywell-road Colliery, Bristol.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, ALL the very valuable SEAMS of ANTHRACITE COAL lying under the FARM OF CRESWELL, in the parish of Lawrenny, county of Pembroke, containing upwards of 300 acres. The above coal is of superior quality, and conveniently placed for shipment, within half-a-mile of a branch of the Milford Haven. There are coal yards and quays on the property, and a very convenient line for a railway.
For further particulars, apply to T. M. MARRIOTT, Esq., 1, Lancaster-place, Strand; GEORGE CLARKE, Esq., Milford; or JAMES WILSON, mineral surveyor, Underwood, near Haverfordwest.—April 20, 1857.

NETHERTON COLLIERY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ALL that valuable current-going COLLIERY, in the county of Northumberland, known as NETHERTON COLLIERY. The Netherton and Glebe Royalties comprise 1700 acres, and contain the following workable seams of coal:—

The Low Main Seam, varying from 4½ to 5 ft. in thickness, now in working, and supplying the Howard's West Hartley Coals, is a valuable steam coal, very strong, and capable of affording a large vend for many years.
The Yard Coal, 3 ft. 3 in. thick, partially explored, is also a valuable steam coal.
The Hartley Stone Coal, 4 ft. thick, is a good manufacturing coal.
The Beaumont or Harvey Seam, ascertained by borings on the adjoining royalty of Hepscott, 5 ft. thick, and capable of being extensively worked; the coals will probably be found adapted to coking purposes.
The coals are shipped at Blyth, Whitehill Point, on the Tyne, and at the Sunderland Docks.
The PLANT, comprising two coal drawing engines, pumping engine, and saw mill, is in excellent condition, and of ample power; and all the shops, screens, railway locomotive engines, wagons, and stock of every kind connected with a large colliery in active operation, are substantial and efficient.
Attached to the colliery are about 140 workmen's cottages, with other houses and suitable offices.
The royalty is held under lease from the Earl of Carlisle, 23 years of the term of which are unexpired; also, under lease from the Vicar of Bedlington, the certain and tentale rents of which are moderate.
For further particulars, apply to WM. BROWN, Esq., Gateshead Park Ironworks, Gateshead; Messrs. ALLINSON and GILLESPIE, accountants, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or to Messrs. GRIFFITH and CREIGHTON, solicitors, Newcastle-on-Tyne; who will furnish all necessary information.—April 25, 1857.

RE MEDWIN AND HALL, BANKRUPTS.
MINING STEAM-ENGINES, FOR PUMPING AND WINDING, BOILERS, AND STATIONARY ENGINES.

MESSRS. PRICE AND CLARK are directed by the Assignees (with the consent of the Mortgagee) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at 16, Suffolk-grove, Great Suffolk-street, Borough, on Wednesday, the 6th May, at Twelve for One, One 35-horse, Three 20-horse, One 14-horse, and One 2-horse power PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, mounted on wheels; a STATIONARY HORIZONTAL ENGINE, of 16-horse, and a ditto of 10-horse power; Two 20-horse CORNISH BOILERS; Four CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, 12 ft. in length; and One RETURN FLUE BOILER, of 16-horse power.

May be viewed three days preceding the sale; and catalogues had of JAMES HEATHER, Esq., solicitor, Paternoster-row; of ANTHONY CARR, Esq., solicitor, 36, St. Mary-at-Hill; of H. H. STANSFELD, Esq., official assignee, 10, Basinghall-street; on the premises; and at the offices of Messrs. PRICE and CLARK, 48, Chancery-lane, W.C.

QUETHIOCK, CORNWALL.

MR. ROBERT AVENT WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Moorshead's Royal Hotel, Devonport, on Tuesday, the 12th day of May next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the FREEHOLD and INHERITANCE of and in all that MESSUAGE or TENEMENT called DAWNET WOOD, situate in the parish of Quethiock, in the county of Cornwall, containing about 42A. 3R. 36P., of which 32A. 1R. 25P. are arable, pasture, and meadow land, now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Rosevcare; and the remainder being very thriving young oak timber and plantation, the growth of which will be sold with the land, and not subject to valuation.

Mining speculators are particularly invited to inspect this property, several lead lodes having been discovered on the surface, which have been pronounced by eminent mining captains to be well worth a trial.

For viewing the premises, apply to Mr. WILLIAM ROSEVEARE, the tenant; and for further particulars, to Mr. THOMAS EASTCOTT, at Antony Farm, Torpoint; or to Messrs. H. T. and A. SMITH, solicitors, Devonport.
Dated April 17, 1857.

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The WOODSIDE COLLIERY, with ALL the PLANT and MACHINERY, now in full operation, with the advantages of railway communication from the pit's mouth to all parts of the kingdom.

MESSRS. PULLEN AND SON are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Thursday, the 28th May, at Twelve, One Lot, the important and valuable COLLIERY, situate in the parish of West Dean, near Ruardean, well known as the WOODSIDE COLLIERY, comprising an area of about 60 acres of unworked coal of superior quality, being the Hill Delf vein or seam, in great request for household purposes, coking, and the manufacture of gas and iron. Nearly £20,000 has been expended during the last few years upon the works, which are now in complete order, and in successful operation, and are capable of raising 500 or 600 tons of coal weekly. Two pits or shafts have been sunk. A substantial engine-house has been erected, with a superior 50-horse power steam-engine, and two 30-horse boilers, pumps, and all requisite shafting and gearing. A foreman's dwelling, and other necessary buildings. A tramway has been laid down from the pit's mouth, communicating at Churchway with the Bullo Branch of the South Wales Railway, with depôt, sidings, and foreman's cottage, giving direct access to Gloucester, Bristol, and the metropolis, and offering great facilities for the successful working of a large export trade. This tramway (which has been formed at great expense, and is a most valuable adjunct to the property) crosses the surface of the adjoining East Slade and Newham Bottom Collieries, and arrangements might, no doubt, be readily made with the owners of those properties to convey their coal upon advantageous terms, and a considerable revenue be derived therefrom; this cheap and expeditious transit being obviously of the utmost importance to them, as well as to all the other collieries on this side of the Forest. A portion of the property is freehold, the remainder is held for a term of 1000 years, subject only to a royalty of 2d. per ton. The whole of the valuable plant and machinery will be included in the purchase.

Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. S. KINGSFORD, at Ruardean; of Messrs. BOLDING and SIMPSON, solicitors, 17, Gracechurch-street; and of Messrs. PULLEN and SON, 80, Fore-street, Cripplegate, London.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK respectfully announces that he is favoured with instructions to ARRANGE, CATALOGUE, and SELL BY AUCTION, early in the month of May, the WHOLE of the exceedingly valuable PLANT, TOOLS, MACHINERY, MODELS, PATTERNS, STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, MILL GEARING, SHAFTING, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and MATERIALS, on the premises of the Phœnix Ironworks, Hanley, Staffordshire.

Particulars in future papers and catalogues; or in the interim, of W. R. ANSTICE, Esq., solicitor, Iron Bridge, Salop; or the auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

N.B. The above ironworks are to be let, and possession thereof given at the end of July.—For particulars and to treat, apply to Messrs. WARD and SONS, solicitors, Newcastle, Staffordshire.

WHEATLEY KIRK'S IMPROVED PORTABLE UNITED ENGINE AND BOILER.—To parties requiring engine-power, and who wish to be able to take it with them when their lease or tenancy expires, contractors, manufacturers, miners, farmers, &c., WHEATLEY KIRK recommends his NEW and IMPROVED PORTABLE UNITED ENGINE AND BOILER, which can be removed intact with the greatest facility, and not a particle of brick-work required. These united engines and boilers are being made from 2 to 20-horse power. Drawings, tracings, and specifications, sent to any part of the United Kingdom or continent.

WHEATLEY KIRK, engineer, &c.; Central Offices, Cross-street, Manchester; Works and Stores, the Wellington Works, Bonded Wharf, Chapel-street, Salford.
N.B. Auctioneer and valuer of every description of mill work, plant, and machinery.

MAGNIFICENT BEAM ENGINE, in the finest working condition; bore of cylinder 44 in., stroke 6 ft., fly-wheel 24 ft., beam 18 ft., metallic piston; by Musgrave and Sons, of Bolton.—Apply to WHEATLEY KIRK, engineer and auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

IRELAND.—FOR SALE, THE ROSTELLAN SILEX AND IRON ORE MINES.—The LESSEE of this very valuable property is desirous to SELL HIS INTEREST therein, but would have no objection to re-invest a considerable sum, under the Limited Liability Act.

The MINES comprise a vast amount of WHITE SILEX, used largely in the manufacture of porcelain and glass. CLAYS in great abundance, for earthenware, sanitary ware, bricks, tiles, &c.; besides, a thick bed of rich IRON ORE, with some MANGANESE. There are 24 years of the lease unexpired, and the royalty or rent is low. The requirements of Ireland, and the circumstances of the mines, are singularly favourable for the establishing here, and on a wide basis, the manufacture of all kinds of earthenware, flint and crown glass, sanitary ware, bricks, tiles, &c.

Every information necessary for forming a correct estimate of this property may be obtained on application to Mr. JAMES DERRING, C.E., Rostellan, near Cork; or to Messrs. TUCKEY and DUNSCOMBE, 54, Grand Parade, Cork.—March 20, 1857.

THE BRUCE MINES TO BE LEASED.—The proprietors, the MONTREAL MINING COMPANY, having recently acquired upwards of 160 square miles of mineral territory on Lake Superior, to the exploration of which they intend to devote their energies, determine to LET these well-known rich and valuable COPPER MINES, situate on LAKE HURON, CANADA. They have been worked since 1848, producing annually from 600 to 1200 tons of copper ore of 15 per cent. and upwards in richness.

The ore is copper pyrites, with some grey or vitreous. The lodes are numerous, varying from a few inches to 10 ft. and upwards in width; two of the principal ones average 4 ft. for a length of 300 fms. They are within 500 yards of the dressing-floors, which are by the Lake shore, in connection with the wharves. Eight shafts have been sunk, varying in depth from 5 to 52 fms.; 4800 fms. have been stoped, yielding about 2 tons of 15 per cent. ore per fm. The rough ore, when picked and spalled, contains from 4 to 5 per cent. of copper. Thirty tributers within the past year have produced 600 tons of 19 per cent. ore. Their annual produce may be augmented in proportion to the force employed.

There is a church, school-house, warehouse, store, post-office, engine-house, with 40-horse power engine, built by Vivian, Cornwall; two large crushers: jigging-house, with 30 sets of jigs, in excellent working order; smelting-house and refining furnaces, superintendent's house, about 80 dwellings, and other buildings.

There are two wharves—one for general freight, the other for shipping the ore. It is brought on a railway to the vessel's side, and another railway brings it to the crushers. The harbour is commodious, and vessels of 500 tons, for any sea-port, can load there without difficulty. The mine would be leased on a lordship, or for a fixed rent.—For circulars descriptive of the mines, apply to Messrs. ALLAN and GILLESPIE, Weaver-buildings, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.

THE OLD PARK IRONWORKS, SHROPSHIRE.—TO BE LET, and may be entered upon immediately, the above celebrated IRONWORKS. They have been established for a long period, and the iron produced has uniformly stood amongst the best of the English makes. The plant is in good working order, and consists of mill, forge and blowing engines, 60, 50, and 25-horse power respectively, upon Boulton and Watts' principle; the steam for which is generated in boilers worked by the mill and forge furnaces, with the exception of one large firing boiler.

The MILLS are as follows:—16 in. merchant mill, 8 in. mill, boiler plate mill, slabbing rolls, and wire mill. The forge has two large helves, and three pairs of bar and billet rolls. The puddling furnaces, heating furnaces, and charcoal fires are sufficiently placed, and capable of turning out from 200 to 300 tons per week. There are excellent and powerful shears, roll-turning lathes, and cranes for changing the rolls; warehouses, stores, smiths' shops, weighing machine, and offices. A tramway is laid down to supply the furnaces with coal and pigs, and to deliver the finished iron to the Great Western railway or the canal, which are both within a few hundred yards. The expenses altogether are exceedingly light, and an opportunity rarely offers where so many advantages are combined for manufacturing iron. Coal is close to the works in any quantity, and of excellent quality.

Apply to THOMAS HOLROYD, Esq., Malinslee Hall, near Shiffnal.

IRONSTONE.—TO BE LET, a LARGE FIELD and RANGE of IRONSTONE MINES, situate in the parish of Awsworth, Nottinghamshire, and immediately contiguous to the Erewash Valley Railway, and to the Nottingham and Erewash Canals. The mines are shallow, free from water, and easily worked, and contain the following seams of stone of excellent quality, and having good percentage of metal:—viz., Brown Rake, Black Rake, Blue Ball Rake.

Particulars may be obtained, and the ground viewed and stone inspected, on application to Mr. WILBRAHAM, Ilkeston, Notts.—April 8, 1857.

TO BE LET, for a term of years, the DEE BANK FORGE WORKS and PREMISES, situate on the banks of the River Dee, at Bagillt, close to a shipping wharf, consisting of ONE 3½ tons and ONE 6½ tons HAMMER, HELVES, FURNACES, STEAM-ENGINE, and an extensive SMITHY, with OFFICES, AMPLE YARDS, and other conveniences, now and for upwards of three years last past in the occupation of Messrs. Henry Wood and Co., anchor and chain manufacturers.

N.B. The Chester and Holyhead Railway passes through the premises.—For further particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. JOHN WALKER, solicitor, Town Hall, Chester; or to Mr. JOSEPH HOWELL, the proprietor, Howarden Ironworks, Holywell.
April 15, 1857.

TURBINES.—WILLIAMSON BROTHERS beg to draw attention to their TURBINE WATER-WHEELS, which are well suited for use wherever water-power is obtainable, and especially in MINING DISTRICTS. For high falls, they possess great advantages over the ordinary vertical wheel, can be erected at much less expense, require very little masonry, and, from their rapid revolution, the speed for driving machinery is obtained without gearing. Full particulars and testimonials may be had on application to

WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, Canal Ironworks, Kendal.
Steam-Engines, Vertical Water-Wheels, &c.

PERREAUX'S PATENT PUMPS AND VALVES.—These PUMPS are warranted FREE from ALL LIABILITY TO CHOKE, or become otherwise DERANGED; the VALVES can be applied to any size or description of pumps, and are NOT AFFECTED by HEAT, COLD, ACIDS, or ALKALIES.—For further information, and view of working models, apply at the office of the patentees, PERREAUX and Co., engineers, &c., 39, Mark-lane.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES AND ENGINEERS.—THOMAS ELLIS, Sen., ENGINEER (late of the Tredegar Ironworks, Monmouthshire), begs to inform railway companies, engineers, and others, that he has taken to INSPECT RAILWAY BARS, &c. His experience commenced with the American Boston Railway in 1837. Is fully up to the manufacture of rails, &c., from the furnace head to the finished rail. Most satisfactory reference in London or South Wales.—Ty-Mawr, Pont-y-Pridd, Glamorganshire.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS.—SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSES, by NEILSON'S PATENT MINERAL LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, which now do work formerly done by horses, and also by FIXED ENGINES on inclines, giving great satisfaction to the proprietors, and effecting an immense saving over the old horse haulage system.

The engines are simple, compact, and durable, carrying their own water and coal, and, running on four wheels, can go anywhere that an ordinary wagon can be put. The larger sizes of engines are made for the ordinary gauge, but the smaller engines are made for light rails, and of any gauge down to 32 in.

The following are some of the coal and ironworks in Scotland, England, and Wales, where these engines are at work:—Glengarnock, Ardeer, Eglinton, Dalmellington, Forth, Clyde, Dowlais, Pontypool, Lilleshall, Grassmoor, Ebbw Vale, Coltness, Monkland, Omoa, Gartsherrie, &c.

NEILSON AND CO., Locomotive Engine Makers, Glasgow.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES AND PUMPS TO BE LET ON HIRE, for any period, from 6 to 25-horse power.—Apply to Mr. JOHN HALL, Jun., 6, Mincing-lane, E.C.

STEAM-ENGINES FOR SALE, AT THE EAST LONDON IRONWORKS, CAMBRIDGE ROAD, MILE END.—The BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINES ALWAYS FOR SALE. Messrs. J. MUSTO and CO., having a large sale for these particular engines, endeavour to keep a stock, either finished or in course of erection, which can be seen at their works. Satisfactory references can be given, and engines of their make inspected at work in several parts of London. Workmanship and materials warranted.

LEATHER MILL BANDS, HOSE PIPES, BUCKETS, &c.—RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and BUILDERS, can be SUPPLIED with the above articles of the very best quality, and on the shortest notice. PUMP BUTTS, and every other description of leather always on hand.—Apply to J. HOLGATE and Co., curriers and leather merchants, 33, Great Dover-road, London, S.E. WHOLESALE HARNESS MANUFACTURERS.

VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BANDING is not affected by wet, heat, or cold; does not stretch nor slip on the pulleys. HOSES for BREWERIES, &c., will not impart taste, smell, or colour; also, for conducting, or steam purposes. VALVES, WASHERS, PACKING, &c., IN STOCK.—Prices and testimonials on application to DODGE, BACON, and Co., No. 44, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, E.C.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—S. MOULTON and CO. beg to acquaint their customers and the public generally that they have REMOVED their OFFICE and SAMPLE ROOM from No. 2, St. Dunstan's Hill, to No. 4, GRESHAM STREET, CITY. Orders for Railway Buffer and Draw Springs, Machine Banding, Steam Packing, Washers, Hose, Garments, &c., executed as usual.
Manufactory, Kingston India Rubber Mills, Bradford, Wilts.

PUMP BUCKETS.—IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY AND MINING PROPRIETORS, SHIP OWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

KENNEDY AND EASTWOOD'S PATENT EXPANDING RING CLACK BUCKETS.—These buckets are APPLICABLE to every description of AIR and LIFT PUMPS, and are being generally adopted, on account of their great durability, entirely dispensing with the use of leather or gutta percha. Being made of metal, the friction is greatly reduced, and have been proved to require at least one-third less power to work them than buckets made of either leather or gutta percha, and doing their work more efficiently.

TESTIMONIAL.

Whitehaven, March 26, 1857.—GENTLEMEN: We have much pleasure in informing you that your Patent Pump Bucket is giving us the greatest satisfaction, and we shall certainly use no other kind in future. We shall be glad if you will send us a few of your prospectuses, we wish to send one to a friend in Staffordshire. Please to take care of the gauges, that you may at any time make new rings for us by them, the one you now have is for our bottom lift.

Your's, truly, (PRO S. W. SMITH AND CO.), A. HODGETTS.

Messrs. Kennedy and Eastwood.

KENNEDY and EASTWOOD have also a NEW PATENT METAL BOTTOM CLACK to work with their Patent Buckets), which entirely dispenses with the use of leather or gutta percha, and is highly recommended for the efficiency of its working and great durability. A wire gauge, the exact size of the working-barrel, should accompany each order.

Terms, drawings, testimonials, and other information, will be supplied (gratis) on application to Messrs. KENNEDY and EASTWOOD, patentees, Ulverstone, Lancashire; Messrs. HEWETT and ALLOTT, accountants, Central Chambers, Sheffield; and Messrs. H. J. MORTON and Co., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

SLATE.—The BANGOR ROYAL SLATE COMPANY have now ON HAND a large assortment of ROOFING SLATES, BLUE and GREEN, of the usual sizes, which they are prepared to SUPPLY on the usual terms, for shipment from their depôt at Bangor, or to transmit by railway; also, SLABS of all sizes. Orders to be addressed to Mr. EDWARDS, manager, Royal Slate Quarries, Bangor.

SLATE SLABS AND ROOFING SLATES.—The PROPRIETORS of the NEW MACHNO SLATE and SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED) have, at great cost, made arrangements to convey their produce from their quarries near Ffestiniog to Conway, to obtain the great advantage of access to the railway, giving them the facility of executing orders without the slightest delay. They trust that making Conway their shipping port will not cause them to be considered with those hitherto known as the CONWAY SLATES, as the MACHNO SLATES are ENTIRELY FREE from PYRITES, or any metallic substance liable to OXIDATION; and, from having been tested in Wales for at least half-a-century, are found to attain a degree of hardness, by exposure to the atmosphere, unknown in any other vein. The MACHNO SLABS are too well known to need comment, but the annexed valuable testimonial from Mr. Magnus, and also a strong chemical test to which they have been subjected, will better explain their quality:—

Pimlico Slate Works, Upper Belgrave-place, London, April 7, 1855.—GENTLEMEN: I very readily offer my testimony to the excellence of your slabs raised at the Machno Quarries. I prefer them to all others obtained in North Wales, with one exception, and that is much of the same quality as the Machno. The slabs can be obtained of large sizes, and of every requisite thickness. They are homogeneous in texture, strong, of good colour, free from spots and other impurities, pleasant to the tool of the mason, easily planed and moulded, and will bear exposure to a much higher degree of heat than slabs from any of the Carnarvonshire quarries.

Signed, G. E. MAGNUS.

To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slab Quarries.

Liverpool, Oct. 18, 1855.—DEAR SIR: The experiments which I have tried on the specimen of slate, in reference to its capability of resistance to acids, enable me to pronounce it in every way capable of retaining boiling vinegar, without injury either to its own substance, or to the contained vinegar. A piece of the slate, weighing 3 grs., was exposed for 26 hours to the action of cold strong nitric acid; it was then boiled in the same acid for 20 minutes, and when washed, dried, and weighed, was found not to have lost perceptibly in weight. This I consider the most conclusive experiment.

Signed, GEO. C. HUSON.

Wm. Orme Carter, Esq., Machno Slate and Slab Company.

All communications must be addressed to the resident director, Mr. T. H. WHEELER, Conway, North Wales.

THE BEST HYDRAULIC CEMENTS
PORTLAND, ROMAN, AND BATH;
Made from the NATURAL CEMENT STONE, by the ORIGINAL INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
FULLWOOD, THOMPSON, AND CO.,
"THE BRIDGWATER CEMENT WORKS," BRIDGWATER.

Can be relied upon for INVARIABLE REGULARITY of strength and colour.
PRICES, Casks included, delivered (freight paid) at Cardiff, Newport, and most ports in South Wales:—
Portland and Bath, per cask of 4 bushels ..... 8s. 6d.
Roman, per cask of 4 bushels ..... 7s. 6d.
And delivered to all other parts at proportional prices.
Reference permitted to Mr. D. LLEWELLYN, C.E., Consulting Mining Engineer, 19A, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, of whom samples, testimonials, and all further information may be obtained.

THE ENGINEER of Friday the 1st May, contains—Descriptions of Crichton and Cathcart's Looms for Weaving, Darcy's Improvements in Filtering Apparatus, Barber's Machinery for Engraving Rollers, &c., Plummer's Mode of Preparing Hard Grain; Hustler's Improvements in Looms, Begg's Improvements in Weaving Textile Fabrics, and Mr. Francis Bennoch's Metropolitan Improvements, all illustrated. Original Articles on the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition, the Great Bee Hive, Influence of Improved Implements in Agriculture, Cotton Supplies from India, &c., &c. Reviews of Facts and Fallacies of Sewage, by Jasper Rogers; and Rifle Practice, by Lieut.-Col. Jacob. Reports to the Board of Health on Disinfection, and on the Microscopical Examination of the Water Supplied to London. Abstract of Mr. Morton's Introductory Lecture on Agriculture, at King's College; Experiments with the Great Wrought-Iron Gun; Steam Cultivation at Teddesley; Patent Journal; Timber and Metal Markets; Trades Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and other Districts; Notes from the Eastern Countries; and all the Engineering News of the Week. Price 6d.: Stamped, 7d. Vols. I. and II., bound, now ready.
Bernard Luxton, Publisher, 301, Strand.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.
The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Delegas' Registry, 156, Strand.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

BURGIN AND WELLS, STEEL CONVERTERS AND REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGE and WAGON SPRINGS, IMPROVED CAST-STEEL FILES, &c.
HOLLIS CROFT STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

JOHN H. PECK, MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY OIL COVERS, CART AND WAGON COVERS, OIL CLOTH, STACK COVERS, BOAT SHEETS, TARPAULIN, BRATTICE CLOTH,
COKE AND CORN SACKS, POTATO BAGS, TWINE, &c., WIGAN.
LONDON AGENT.—T. E. WELLER, 15, Duke-street, Adelphi.

ROBERT MACLAREN AND CO., EGLINTON FOUNDRY, GLASGOW, MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF CAST-IRON MAIN PIPES, FOR GAS AND WATER, by an improved patent.
GENERAL IRONFOUNDERS AND GAS ENGINEERS.
MAKERS OF WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS.
AGENTS IN LONDON—A. MACLAREN and Co., No. 174, Upper Thames-street.

WM. ADOLPH AND CO., OF LONDON (E. C.), FOREIGN COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and AGENTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of COBALT, NICKEL, COPPER, and ALL OTHER ORES, SPEISSES, and METALS, of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY of every description. Highest references given.—Address letters, post paid, as above.

BRYAN, McCRACKEN, AND CO., MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Offices, Three Indian Kings-court.

WILLIAM FOX AND SON, METAL AGENTS, No. 39, OLD HALL STREET, LIVERPOOL, SOLE AGENTS in LIVERPOOL for the SALE of the following makes of IRON:—

DAWES AND SON'S.	PLANT AND FISHER'S.
MILTON AND ELSECAR.	BROUGHTON HALL.
JOHN MARSHALL'S.	DANIEL ROSE'S.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRON ALWAYS ON SALE. Also, TIN-PLATES, WIRE, RAILWAY SPIKES, &c.

STIRLING'S PATENT IRON.—The TOUGHENED CAST-IRON for GIRDERS, SHAFTINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong, dense iron is required, can be PROCURED of the following brands:—

DUNDYVAN.	LLOYD, FOSTERS, AND CO.
FORTH COMPANY.	RUSSELL'S HALL, &c.
HORSLEY COMPANY.	

RAILS OF (or surfaced with) PATENT HARDENED IRON, can be OBTAINED of the following makes:—

PARKGATE.	EBBW VALE.
CROOKHAY.	DUNDYVAN.
BAGNALLS.	MONKLAND.
BLAINA.	HAWKS, CRAWSHAY, AND Co., &c.

By direct application to the several works.

Full information as to manufacture, quality, and terms for use of patent right, will be given by Mr. CHARLES MAY, 3, Great George-street, Westminster; and by Mr. W. P. MARSHALL, 54, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
Messrs. THORNTON AND SONS, of BRADFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM, RECEIVE ORDERS for Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON RAILS, &c.

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND JESSOP, HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS BOILER-PLATE METAL, combining the strength and durability of steel with the malleability of copper; warranted to bear double the pressure of the best boiler-plate iron; RIVETS, ANGLES, and STAYS of the same material. Also, RUSSELL and HOWELL'S PATENT CAST-STEEL TUBES, for multitubular boilers, shafting, railway axles, &c.—Application to be made to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and JESSOP, Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; and Messrs. HARVEY and Co., No. 12, Haymarket, London.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY.—Among other recent important inventions, the company beg to call particular attention to PRINCE'S PATENT for CASTING RAILWAY CHAIRS; POLE'S PATENT IMPROVED FISH JOINT; PATENT HOLLOW SPIKES; and Dr. BOUCHERIE'S IMPROVED PROCESS FOR PRESERVING SLEEPERS, FENCING, TELEGRAPH POSTS, &c., FROM DECAY, which may be seen in operation daily at the Polytechnic Institution, and on the company's premises.
They also solicit engineers to investigate the advantages of their PATENT CHAIRS in TWO PARTS; and to the REPORT of resident engineers upon 200 miles of lines laid about five years since with BARLOW'S PATENT CAST-IRON SLEEPERS.
Every information may be had upon application to WM. HOWDEN, Sec.
26, Great George-street, Westminster.

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.
For LICENSES to USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONDON, Jun., 63, King-street, Manchester.

MUNTZ'S PATENT SOLID ROLLED BRASS TUBES, FOR LOCOMOTIVE AND MARINE BOILERS.
G. F. MUNTZ, jun., begs to state that, in consequence of the satisfactory results obtained during the five years these tubes have been in use, the following railway companies have entered into contracts to USE the PATENT TUBES exclusively on all their lines, viz.:—

The London and North-Western Comp.	The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company.
The Midland Company.	The Newcastle and Carlisle Company.

These tubes are also very extensively used on all the other principal railways at home and abroad, and for marine purposes by Her Majesty's Navy and several of the leading steam-packet companies, and also by all the eminent engineers of the kingdom.
G. F. MUNTZ, jun., takes this opportunity of stating that the tubes now manufactured are very superior, both in finish and quality, to those formerly produced in the early stage of the patent.—French Walls, Birmingham, April, 1857.
GEO. RICHARDSON and Co., Agents, 10, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, London.

SULPHATE OF BARYTES.—Messrs. A. FORSTER and CO., BARYTES MANUFACTURERS, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX, are PURCHASERS of FIRST QUALITY in the crude state.—Applications, stating price and enclosing samples, to be addressed to A. FORSTER and Co., *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FOREIGN SHEET ZINC.—The SUBSCRIBER had contracted for last year, when prices were low, 500 casks of SILESIAN SHEET ZINC, of the first brand in the market, is now enabled to OFFER LARGE LOTS at 30s. to 40s. per ton under the London quotations; and the navigation being now open, regular shipments can be made from Stettin to London, Liverpool, Hull or Leith.
49, Mitchell-street, Glasgow, April, 1857. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

TO MINERS, &c.—WALKER'S PATENT DRY STAMPING MACHINES, for REDUCING CROP and OTHER ORES to the proper size for market, WITHOUT WATER. These machines will be found invaluable for new mines, wherever water is scarce and labour dear.
Manufactory, 17, Cowper-street, City-road.

GOODALL'S PATENT QUARTZ CRUSHER OR PULVERIZER is the best invented; requiring little power to work; will not clog, as most machines; will GRIND, WASH, and AMALGAMATE at the same time.—Patentee, H. GOODALL, St. Peter's-street, Derby.

THE ROTATING BUDDLE is the BEST LABOUR SAVING and MOST EFFICIENT APPARATUS for WASHING STAMPED ORES and SLIMES. It will do from seven to ten times the amount of work of any other apparatus in use, with the attendance of a boy only. A 6 ft. water-wheel will drive two of them, and it turns the ore out cleaner and leaves the waste free from ore. It separates tin from copper; lead from copper, black jack, sulphates of barytes; copper from any veinstuff or matrix. May be seen at work daily at Driggith Mines, near Caldbeck, Cumberland.—For particulars and licenses, apply to DAVID ZENNER, patentee, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Models to be seen in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and Royal Polytechnic Institution, Truro. Agents wanted for Cornwall and Wales.

VENTILATION IN COAL PITS.—BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, 12 in., £4 4s.; 6 in., £3 3s.
The POCKET ANEMOMETER, size 4 × 1¼ in., £3 3s. This instrument is extremely portable, delicate, and quite correct.
PIT BAROMETERS, 28s. each; DIALS, PIT LEVELS, &c.
To be had of the manufacturer, JOHN DAVIS, optician, Derby.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.
Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," Metallurgical Papers, &c.
Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.
For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

PREVENT SMOKE AND INCREASE STEAM.—PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOOR, for MARINE and STATIONARY STEAM-BOILERS, and for LOCOMOTIVE and OTHER FURNACES.
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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack* [S.E.]	2l. 11s. 10d.	£22	21 22	£16 13 0	£0 12 0—April 6, 1857.
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	4		12 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1, 1854.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2l. 6s. 8d.	7	7	8 18 6	0 5 6—Feb. 26, 1857.
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20½	105	100 105	15 0 0	3 0 0—Mar. 4, 1857.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91¼	250	245 250	398 5 0	7 0 0—Apr. 21, 1857.
100	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire.	50	66		3 0 0	3 0 0—Apr. 30, 1856.
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint†	20	100	100	13 0 0	5 0 0—July 31, 1856.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	3	2½ 3	0 5 0	0 5 0—July 1, 1856.
6000	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	1	1	0 2 6	0 2 6—July 30, 1856.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	55	50 55	233 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 18, 1857.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4½	6¾	6¼ 6¾	0 15 0	0 3 0—June 16, 1856.
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	55		3 0 0	3 0 0—Sept. 4, 1855.
1000	Collacombe (copper)	10	52½	50 52½	1 0 0	1 0 0—Mar. 26, 1857.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne [S.E.]	20	160	150 160	83 0 0	4 0 0—April 8, 1857.
30000	Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	½	¾		0 0 9	0 0 9—Feb. 28, 1856.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire†	60	140		75 0 0	5 0 0—April 16, 1857.
280	Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	304½	150		104 5 0	10 0 0—Sept. 30, 1856.
1024	Devon Great Consols (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1	452½	450 455	556 0 0	14 0 0—Mar. 27, 1857.
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval†	32	18	17 18	16 7 6	1 10 0—Mar. 2, 1857.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	257¾	310		920 0 0	7 0 0—April 13, 1857.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 19s.	2¾	2¾	0 9 0	0 2 6—July 29, 1856.
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire†	32	85		24 0 0	3 0 0—May 1, 1857.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	24¼	340		280 0 0	7 10 0—Feb. 23, 1857.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	6¾	11	11 12	0 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 11, 1854.
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead)	4l. 14s.	8		2 10 0	0 2 0—April 22, 1857.
1400	Eyam Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	5	35	45	11 13 4	1 0 0—April 28, 1857.
4910	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4	7	7¼	41 4 3	0 6 0—Feb. 17, 1857.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	3½	2½	2½	1 0 8	0 3 3—June 5, 1853.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13¾	19	16½ 17	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec. 21, 1852.
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.]	2½	14	14 xd	0 6 6	0 4 0—April 21, 1857.
26666	Great Wheal Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	7	6½	5½	0 5 0	0 5 0—June 20, 1855.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	140		221 10 0	7 10 0—Feb. 27, 1857.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	7	6½ 7	2 12 6	0 7 6—Apr. 18, 1854.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3⅜	4½	4¼ 4½	2 16 0	0 2 6—Nov. 25, 1856.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	8¾		4 2 6	0 5 0—Jan. 28, 1857.
2560	Isle of Man (Limited)*	25	42		52 17 3	1 10 0—Mar. 5, 1857.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	—		380 0 0	5 0 0—Mar. 10, 1851.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000		1370 0 0	50 0 0—Jan. 17, 1857.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	85	80 85	1058 0 0	2 0 0—Feb. 17, 1857.
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	5½	3¼	3⅛ 3¼	0 10 0	0 10 0—Dec. 20, 1855.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	122½		253 0 0	2 0 0—April 2, 1857.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	8	2½ 3	0 5 6	0 3 0—Sept. 7, 1855.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	1½	1½	1 2 6	0 5 0—May 21, 1856.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3	½	⅜ ½	1 11 0	0 2 6—June 22, 1853.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	15¾	15¾	12 5 0	0 10 6—Jan. 1, 1857.
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw, Limited (£2½ shares)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	0 1 6	0 1 6—Apr. 30, 1855.
7500	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfni	1	1		0 3 9	0 1 3—Nov. 29, 1854.
6400	Nether Hearth, Westmoreland	2s.	1½		0 2 0	0 1 0—May 21, 1856.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down†	50	35		48 0 0	1 0 0—Oct. 17, 1856.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	70	60 70	324 0 0	2 0 0—Dec. 26, 1854.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	110	105 110	249 10 0	4 0 0—Sept. 26, 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (cop., tin), Illo.* [S.E.]	nil.	24	20 22½	12 13 0	0 10 0—April 22, 1857.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1½	23	22 23	28 4 0	1 6 0—Mar. 3, 1857.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7¾	9½		4 10 0	0 10 0—Apr. 12, 1856.
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100	365		204 10 0	20 0 0—Nov. 12, 1856.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—		17 11 6	2 0 9—April 4, 1857.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant†	20l. 13s. 2d.	85	82½	57 4 6	5 0 0—Feb. 18, 1857.
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	12	12	0 7 0	0 3 0—June 18, 1856.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear*	12	45	42½ 45	31 0 0	1 0 0—April 13, 1857.
12000	Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	6s.	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅞	0 7 6	0 2 6—Oct. 28, 1856.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	2½	335	332½ 337½	456 0 0	10 0 0—Mar. 31, 1857.
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19	285	285	60 0 0	20 0 0—June 18, 1855.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	145	135 145	74 0 0	3 0 0—Mar. 20, 1857.
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18l. 18s. 9d.	340	330	243 5 0	10 0 0—Mar. 2, 1857.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3	4¾		8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec. 10, 1853.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just†	23l. 7s. 8d.	15		4 5 0	0 10 0—June 13, 1856.
979	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	5l. 14s. 1d.	4¾		0 17 6	0 7 6—April 1, 1852.
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2	1⅜	1⅜ 1¼ xd	0 1 6	0 1 6—April 22, 1857.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	150	175	903 0 0	8 0 0—Feb. 17, 1857.
9600	Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beeralston [S.E.]	4½	1	1	4 13 6	0 2 6—Feb. 7, 1856.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9	5	4¼ 4¾	8 3 6	0 5 0—April 13, 1857.
2048	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	¾	½	¼ ½	8 11 3	0 5 0—Dec. 29, 1855.
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11½	19¾	18¾ 19¾	1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb. 21, 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	65	55 65	4677 15 0	5 0 0—June 4, 1855.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15½	20	18 20	403 13 6	2 10 0—Apr. 29, 1851.
4000	Tretoil (copper, tin), Bodmin	12s.	3		0 5 0	0 5 0—July 8, 1856.
4096	Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3	2¾ 3	1 12 0	0 3 0—April 2, 1857.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	50	50	55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 20, 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	40	220	200 220	61 5 0	2 0 0—Feb. 12, 1856.
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	⅜	⅞	¾ ⅞	0 3 3	0 1 3—May 8, 1856.
10500	Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	5	—		1 0 0	0 5 0—July 16, 1855.
2000	Ditto (New Shares of 5l. each)	3	3½		0 12 0	0 3 0—July 16, 1855.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	1½	31	30 31	10 1 0	0 12 6—Mar. 19, 1857.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	20	160	150 160	278 5 0	4 0 0—Mar. 19, 1857.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	130	125 130	18 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 19, 1857.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth†	5	13	11 13	28 5 0	0 10 0—April 8, 1857.
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*	38½	360	320 330	69 10 0	8 0 0—April 13, 1857.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7½	6	4	6 10 0	0 10 0—Oct. 25, 1855.
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6	5		2 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 14, 1855.
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5½	270	265 270	447 10 0	8 0 0—April 7, 1857.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth* [S.E.]	5	370	370 380	821 5 0	5 0 0—Mar. 17, 1857.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	3¾	4		1 10 0	0 10 0—Sept. 9, 1855.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	500	500	33 0 0	8 0 0—Feb. 18, 1857.
5000	Wheal Fortescue, Bodmin	nil.	⅞		0 2 4	0 1 6—Jan. 14, 1856.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50	95		2375 10 0	8 0 0—May 10, 1854.
1024	Wheal Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	2s.	½	½	0 2 0	0 2 0—Feb. 24, 1857.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3½	30	25 30	5 10 0	1 0 0—Feb. 13, 1857.
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4½	8	7½ 8	0 6 0	0 3 0—Mar. 24, 1857.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	£1 7 2	20	18½ 19½	4 0 0	0 15 0—Mar. 18, 1857.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	18		31 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 5, 1856.
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant†	19¾	75	75	73 0 0	4 0 0—Feb. 24, 1857.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot† [S.E.]	8	44½	45	25 12 6	2 0 0—Mar. 10, 1857.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300	300	206 13 0	9 0 0—Feb. 20, 1857.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	31½	25	25	40 10 0	3 0 0—Aug. 23, 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107	150	150	279 10 0	5 0 0—April 14, 1857.
1040	Wheal Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	4½	24½	23 24 xd	27 10 0	1 0 0—April 27, 1857.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	10½	5	5	10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan. 11, 1854.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive†	1l. 9s.	8	8¼	2 6 0	0 3 0—Mar. 17, 1857.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	30	30	26 5 6	0 12 6—Jan. 8, 1857.

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	2	2¾ 3	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 21, 1853.
51886	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov. 6, 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil [S.E.]	26½	2¼	1¾ 2¼	34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec. 13, 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	110	110	175 0 0	5 0 0—Sept. 4, 1856.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40	61	59 61	84 12 0	3 0 0—Feb. 19, 1857.
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1½	⅜		0 1 6	0 1 6—Mar. 28, 1854.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16	14	12 14	5 8 0	0 10 0—May 9, 1856.
20000	General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20	14	14¼ 14¾	9 10 0	0 10 0—June 26, 1856.
15000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3	7½		4 0 6	0 5 0—Mar. 31, 1857.
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1½	1½	½ 1½	0 4 3	0 1 9—Sept. 3, 1856.
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1	⅜	⅜	0 3 0	0 1 0—Jan. 29, 1857.
25000	Peninsular Mining Company (Limited)	¾	¼		0 2 6	0 2 6—Sept. 29, 1855.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	20	8	6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0—June 26, 1855.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	15¾	2¾	2⅝ 2¾	33 0 0	1 5 0—July 12, 1848.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	4s.	2s. 4s.	0 1 9	0 0 7—June 30, 1854.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil [S.E.]	15	22	20 22	34 7 6	1 0 0—Nov. 26, 1856.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28¼	3¾	3½	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 14, 1853.
70000	Waller (gold), Goochland Co., Virginia	1	¼		0 0 9	0 0 9—July 2, 1855.
30000	Mexican and So. Amer. Smelting Co. [S.E.]	10	3¼	2¾ 3¼	6 15 0	0 7 6—Dec. 12, 1855.
83676	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1	⅝	⅝	0 1 8	0 1 0—Apr. 17, 1855.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Com.	2	¾	½ ¾
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜
20000	Australian [S.E.]	7	¾	⅝ ¾
50000	Chancellorsville Freehold	1	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d. 10s.
80000	Clarendon Consols [S.E.]	½	½	¼ ½
53040	Cologne Mining Company	£1 4	⅜	
350000	Copper Miners of Eng. [S.E.]	Stock	28	26 28
12000	Ditto, Pref., 7½ per cent. [S.E.]	25	27	27
25000	Fortuna	2	1¾	1½ 1¾
100000	Great Nugget Vein	1	½	½
20000	Iberian, Limited (sil.-ld.), Spain	½	1s.	1s.
25000	Liberty, Virginia	1	—	
15000	Ditto, Pref., 10 per cent.	½	—	
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	1½	
40000	London and Virginia	¾	—	
80000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia	1	½	½
60000	New Granada [S.E.]	1	½	¼ ½
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden	¼	½	½
200000	Nouveau Monde [S.E.]	1	⅜	⅜
100000	Port Phillip	1	⅜	⅜
6000	Rossie and Canada Lead	10	10	10
47795	Strathalbyn (Limited)	1	—	
7820	Ditto, Preference, 10 per cent.	1	—	
100000	West Mariposa	1	¼	
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	14s.	11s.	14s.
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead, copper)	2	⅝	1

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6000	Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan	12s.	1¼	1¼
10000	Arundell (cop.), near Ashburton	£1 16	—	
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	4¾	8	6 8
4000	Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	£2 3	3¼	
6000	Basset Graze United (cop.), Kea	1½	1⅜	
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	9s.	⅜	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	5	4½ 5
2200	Benderg (Limited)	¾	¾	¾
250	Berriow Consols	£10 16	—	
1000	Boiling Well (copper)	15	8½	8¼ 8½
6000	Bolenowe (copper)	£1 16 6	⅝	
1120	Bridford Consols	£8 1 6	7¼	7¼
4000	Brook Wood, Buckfastleigh	⅜	1	1
2000	Bryn-y-Fedwen (lead)	3¾	1	
6000	Buckland Consols (copper)	½	¼	
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2½	6	6
6400	Buller and Basset United	1¾	4¾	4¾
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	£1 2	¾	¾
812	Butterdon (silver-lead)	£6 16	2¾	2¾
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	⅜	
600	Calcot Hall (lead), Limited	10	—	
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	4¾	3⅞	3¾ 3⅞
2115	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	£6 2	¾	¾
1000	Camborne Consols	13	11	9 11
920	Camborne Vean & Wh. Frances	£7 12 4½	9	9
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	11	7	6½
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	£12 7 3	14	13
5000	Carnewas (lead, cop.), Mawgan	½	⅜	⅜
7900	Carrack Dews United, St. Ives	2	—	
1055	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	11	6	5 6
6400	Carvath United, St. Austell	2¼	1	
6000	Castell (lead and blende), Card.	11s. 6d.	⅜	⅜
6000	Catherine and Jane Consols	½	11s.	10s. 11s.
6000	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1	⅜	
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	£30 3	6	6 7
5900	Clowance Wood, Gwinear	8s.	⅜	⅜
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (ld.), Llanrwst	6⅜	4	
2450	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18 9	4½	4¼ 4½
256	Copper Hill (copper)	33	190	180 190
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	8	40	40 42½
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	1¼	
6000	Cwm Sebon (Limited)	2¼	1⅜	1¾
300	Dale Mine (lead), N. Stafford	12	60	60
2440	Dalrhiew (cp. & ld.), Rhayader	2¾	—	
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	6	5	4½ 5
4096	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	£4 7 3	7½	7¼ 7½
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	¾	¾	

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	£5 3	—	
4566	Devon Wheal Buller	£1 16	1	¾ 1
4315	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	£5 16 4	3¾	3¾
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	£11 11 6	13½	13 13½
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	40	20	18 20
4096	East Alfred Consols	£1 1 6	2	2 2½
85	East Balleswidden, Sancreed	15	15	15
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	50	50	50
1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	12	1⅝	1⅝
6144	East Caradon (copper)	2½	1¾	
2048	East Falmouth (lead)	2	3	3
5200	East Fowey Consols	¾	1	⅞
4096	East Gonamena (copper)	1s. 3d.	¼	
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cop.)	3½	2¾	2¼ 2¾
5000	East Hender (copper), Crowan	⅜	⅜	
6000	East Kitt Hill (tin)	¾	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜
4096	East Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	nil	1½	1¼ 1½
5000	E. Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	¾	1	1¼
1000	East Rosewarne (tin), Crowan	½	¾	1
12000	East Sortridge	3s.	⅛	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	£2 14 6	⅛	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	34	55	50 55
1000	East Trefusis (copper)	£3 17 10	8½	8 9
6000	East Wheal Clifford (cop.), Kea	2	1¼	1¼
10000	East Wheal Robert (copper)	¾	1	¾ ⅞
1035	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead)	34	9	8 9
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£4 4 6	½	¼ ½
4096	East Wheal Wrey	9s. 6d.	⅜	
512	Forest (copper), Illogan	6	4	4
5000	Fox Tor Alvenny (t. &c.), Limit.	5	3	
5000	Frank Mills, Devon	£5 1 6	4	3¾ 4
5000	Gallt-y-Ffrith-Rhedyn (Limited)	3	3	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 11	½	
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	3⅜	¾	¾ 1
6000	Gellirheiron (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1	⅜	
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	£6 16 6	¾	¾
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.)	109½	110	105 110
4096	Great Caradon (copper and tin)	4s.	⅜	¼ ⅜
30000	Great Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1	⅜	⅜ ½
4000	Great Dowgas	3½	5¼	2 3
15000	Great Hewas United (tin)	£1 17	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜
13864	Great Onslow Con., Camelford	1	⅜	
1024	Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Climsland	24	5	5
12000	Great Sortridge, Whitchurch	6s. 6d.	—	
14000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	1	
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	£11 2 5	5	6¼ 6½
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	£3 8 6	¼	¾ ⅞
6060	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop. & tin), Kenwyn	5	6⅜	6½ 6⅜
1024	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£18 18 6	7	6 7
3000	Gwinear Consols (copper)	5	4	
9600	Gwydyr Park Consols, Llanrwst	7s.	⅜	⅜
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	104½	2	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.), Calstock	1½	⅜	⅜
100	Herward United (lead), Flint	45	55	55
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	1½	
5000	Holmbush (ld., cop.), Callington	4½	1¼	1⅛ 1¾
6000	Huckworthy Bridge (copper)	¼	⅜	⅜ ½
12000	Ivybridge (lead)	£1 13	¾	½ ¾
5000	Kelly Bray (ld., cop.), Callington	3¼	1⅜	1½
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£1 9 6	1	
6000	Lady Bertha (copper) [S.E.]	13s.	⅜	¼ ⅜
1024	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£10 7 9	5¼	5¼
1024	Lelant Consols (tin)	25	4	3½ 4
4474	Lambest Consols (silver-lead)	3s.	¼	
8000	Llandudno (copper)	2	1½	
4096	Mainstone (lead), Salop	1½	¼	
12000	Maria Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	1
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	10¾	2½	2½
7500	Mixon Great Con. (cop.), Leek	£1 19 2	1	
16000	Mold (lead), Limited	½	¼	
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	£1 2	¼	⅛ ¼
4403	Mount's Bay Consols, Marazion	2¾	¼	
64	Nant-ar-Nelle, Llandovery	31	20	
7500	Nantlle Vale (new shares)	¼	⅜	
1500	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhyader	£4 7	6	5½ 6
320	Nent Force, Alston	1	1½	
2400	New Machno Slate and Slab Co.	10	9	
4000	New Wh. Vor and E. Wh. Metal	5	5	5
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	£11 10	6	6
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	1	
2000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	4¾	1⅞	
256	North Fowey (copper)	4¾	¼	
2500	North Frances (cop.) [S.E.]	6½	15	15½ 16½
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	1¼	2¼	1¾ 2¼
120	North Laxey (lead)	40	50	50
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	6	4	
512	North Penhaldarva	1	6	6
1024	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	½	¼	
14000	North Staffordshire Consols	£1 2	1	
4096	North Tavy (copper)	1s.	2s.	¼ ⅜
1024	North Wheal Busy	£5 6 8	3	
1128	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	£6 15 4	6	5½ 6
1024	No. Wh. Gilbert (cop.), St. Erth	£1 19	2	
1024	N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	14	26	24 25
4240	North Wheal Trelawny	2¾	⅜	⅜
2400	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1½	1	
4096	N. Wheal Wrey Consols, St. Ive	6s. 6d.	1¼	1 1¼
6000	North Wrey and Julia	8s.	½	⅜ ½
10000	Okehampton Consols	½	½	½
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	£3 13	3	
512	Old Tolgus United (cop.), Redr.	50	102½	102½
5638	Old Trewether Consols	£1 4 6	—	
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	7½	2	
4000	Oola (sil.-lead, cop.), Limited	18s.	1	1
10000	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	£2 11	1¼	1¼
36820	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	£1 4 6	¾	¾
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	2½	1¾	1¾
4945	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	1¾	2	1¾
512	Penhaldarva	1¾	22	22
100	Pentre Lygan	20	22	
4228	Penquean, St. Breock	1	⅜	
1200	Penstruthal (copper)	12½	12	12
6495	Perran Consols, Perranuthnoe	2	½	

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.
1160	Perran St. George (copper, tin)	21½	10
2000	Plynlimmon Consols	10	5
2048	Ponterwyd (lead), Cardigan	2¾	1
2400	Porkellis United (tin) [S.E.]	9	6¾
4096	Queen of Dart, Ashburton	½	3
10000	Rheidol United Mine	£1 8 6	1¼
6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom United	2	3
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	2¼	6
4096	Rosewarne Consols	£1 2	1¼
5000	Round Hill (silver-lead), Salop	1¾	⅜
6000	Severn (lead, copper)	1¼	1⅜
5250	Silver Brook, Ashburton	£2 5 6	1
1024	Silver Valley, Truro	£1 19 10½	2¼
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	4	9
12000	Sortridge & Bedford, Tavistock	11s. 10d.	4½d.
600	South Bog (lead), Salop	10	12½
6400	South Buller and W. Penstruthal	½	2⅜
6000	South Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	2	6½
6144	S. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Camb.	11s. 6d.	6s.
3911	South Crenver (copper)	4⅜	¾
6000	South Cuddra	11s.	⅜
21000	South Devon Consols	1	⅜
256	South Garras, St. Clement	26	25
2000	South Gorland	5	5
1024	South Providence (tin), Sithney	£3 7	7
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	£1 18 10	8
1024	So. Wh. Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	£4 5 9	6
6000	South Wheal Wrey	1s. 6d.	¼
5208	St. Austell Consols	3	¾
920	Stray Park	£5 3 9	3
1447	Swanpool, Budock	£11 11 8	—
2900	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	£5 4 6	1¼
6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	£1 11 6	¼
1000	Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard	10	1
6000	Tolvadden, Marazion	3½	3¼
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	£7 15	3¼
5000	Treburgett Crowan (Limited)	5	5
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6¾	½
5000	Treleigh Consols (cop.), Redruth	6	⅜
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	£4 4 6	5
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	6	6¼
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere Un.	£3 8	1
6000	Trevone Consols, Padstow	2s.	2⅜
1024	Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall	6	8
6400	Trewane United (silver-lead)	1½	1¼
16	Trinity (copper, lead)	250	250
4000	Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Carna.	5	4½
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate), Talyllyn	1⅜	⅜
6000	Virtuous Lady and Wh. Bedford	⅜	⅜
5085	United Mines, Tavistock	1	⅜
512	Wendron Con. (tin), Wendron	£23 7 8	50
960	Wendron United Mines	£1 14	2
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	⅛
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	£30 15 1	32½
4096	West Collacombe (copper)	£2 5	⅜
3000	West Crinnis, St. Austell	3⅜	2½
1080	West Cupid	2¼	3½
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin, cop.)	7	10¼
200	West Nant-y-Mwyn (lead)	1¼	2⅜
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	£1 4	½
6000	West Polberro, St. Agnes	£2 8	2
1024	West Rosewarne United	5	5
1056	West Stray Park, Camborne	2	7
1024	W. Ting Tang (cop.), Gwennap	¼	1
128	West Wheal Bolton	50	52
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	40½	30
4000	Wheal Adams (copper and lead)	½	1½
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	1¾	1½
1024	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	1¾	—
12000	Wheal Bray (copper), Altarnun	£1 2	¾
512	Wheal Clinton (lead)	9	15
1024	Wheal Constance (silver-lead)	4	4
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	£4 2	¼
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Redruth	£14 16	11
4096	Wheal Edward, Calstock [S.E.]	5½	4¼
1024	Wheal Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	£3 7	2½
1000	Wheal Emily (cop.), Gwithian	2	3
4000	Wh. Emma (cop.), Buckfastleigh	⅜	9
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£16 13 6	10
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20½	8
1536	Wheal Gill	10	½
4000	Wheal Glynn	£1 9	1½
6000	Wheal Grenville	4⅜	1½
5000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	2⅜	½
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	3½	⅜
1000	Wheal Hender, Crowan	£2 12	2½
6000	Wheal Lopes (copper), Devon	16s.	1
4800	Wheal Ludcott	17s.	2½
1024	Wheal Margery (tin and copper)	9¼	17
5120	Wheal Marshall, St. Cleer	1	1
512	Wheal Mary Ann, Perran	2	3
3000	Wh. Maudlin (cop.), Lanivery	3	1⅜
300	Wheal Morgan, Llandovery	5	10
128	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	32½	33
3900	Wheal Pollard	15s. 8d.	¾
2000	Wh. Powell (lead), Kenwyn	£1 16	1½
2048	Wheal Robins (tin), Liskeard	3	¾
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2⅛	⅜
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	7	4¼
2048	Wheal Tallack, St. Agnes	8s.	¾
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	£2 3	2⅜
1024	Wheal Thomas, Perran Porth	2	—
4000	Wheal Treeby	½	½
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwenn.	20¾	8
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	5	4
3102	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	£8 4	3
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	£24 12	5
1024	Wheal Venton (silv.-lead), Lisk.	£6 13	3
1024	Wheal Wagstaff, St. Erth	½	—
4096	Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	£5 3 6	1½
6000	Whitchurch Consols	1	½
5000	Willow Bank (lead), Limited	18s.	¾
4096	Wood (lead), Beerferris	£1 17 6	1¼

*** Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange.

Mining Companies Incorporated with Limited Liability.

	Nom. cap.	Share.	Bus. done.
Ballymoneen Copper	£20000	£2	
Bangor Slate	85000	50	
Berehaven Mineral	2000	1	
Bog Mining	30000	£1 10	
Bream Iron	20000	1	
Brenkburne Iron and Coal	60000	20	
Bristol and Forest of Dean	25000	1	
Bronfloyd	8000	4	5 5½
Californian Consolidated Quartz	32000	1	1
Cambrian Foundry	50000	10	
Cambrian Slate	17000	25	
Castell Lead Mining	6000	1	
Cheesewring Granite	9600	300	
Chirk Castle	16000	250	
Clara Silver-Lead (1l. 18s. 6d. paid)	8000	4	
College Mines, Ireland (2s. paid)	3000	5s.	⅜
Dolwen Lead	5000	1	
East Goldscope Mining	4096	2	
East Indian Coal	150000	10	10
Esgair Llee Mining	10200	10	10¼
Exhall Coal	50000	10	
Fort Bowen, New	35000	1	
Friddllechwedd Lead	12288	6	
Garnett and Moseley Gold Mining	50000	1	
General Iron Foundry	20000	100	
General Smelting and Refining	5000	£2 10	
Great Northern Mining	12000	1	
Great Welsh Union Slate	250000	5	
Hartlepool Colliery	65000	5	
Hennock Black Ore	800	10s.	1½
Householders' Coal	50000	1	
Island of Anglesea Coal and Coke	50000	5	
Lee Moor Porcelain Clay	100000	25	
Levant Mineral	250000	10	
Lintz Colliery	24000	100	
Little Down and Ebber Rocks	50000	2	2 2½
Llangollen Slate and Slab	£30000	£100	
Llangynog United Mining	30000	5	
Llwynmalees Mining	12800	10	
London and County Brick	10000	5	
Loughtea	10000	2	
Low Furness Iron and Steel	60000	10	
Machynlleth Park Copper	2000	1	1¼
Manchester and Festiniog Slate and Slab	75000	10	
Merryfield Mining	30000	1	
Midland Mining	5250	5	
Millom Mining	6000	1	
Mons Collieries Company	1000000	10	
Mount Gabriel Mineral	10000	10	
New Holtzappel Mining	5000	1	
Old Park Iron Company	100000	12	
Paragon and Spero Coal	20000	10	
Penclawdd Colliery	16000	50	
Pen-y-Rhiew Colliery	25000	10	
Pwll yr Engine Colliery	2500	1	1¼
Quartz Reduction	50000	1	½
Redhill Mining	600	10	
Rhosydd Slate Company	50000	5	
Rhyddydefed Colliery	13000	10	
Ritton Castle Mining Company	10000	£1 4 6	
Rotherham and Masboro' Coal	60000	25	
R. Cons. Copper Mines of S. Fernando	400000	10	
Ruabon Coal Company	10000	10	
Ruardean Colliery (5s. paid)	15000	1	
Shropshire Blackwood	1000	5	
Smittergill Head Lead	4000	100	
South-West of Ireland Mining	15000	£2 10	
Talargoch Mining	44000	[illegible]	
Taliesin Silver-Lead	25000	[illegible]	
Victoria Tin (Australia)	1200	5	
Workington Hematite Iron Company	25000	500	
Worthing	100000	1	½

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
22500	Australasia	40	92 94	93½ 94
3000	City	50	63 65	64½
20000	Colonial	25	—	26½
25000	Commercial of London	20	—	25
32200	India, Australia, and China	6	4½ 5	4¾ 4⅞
6000	London	50	59 61	—
20000	London and County	20	—	30
60000	London Joint-Stock	10	—	30½
50000	London and Westminster	20	—	46¾ 46⅞
10000	National Provincial of Eng.	35	—	79
20000	New South Wales	20	46 48	46½
33873	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	39 40	40
20000	Provincial of Ireland	25	—	59½
12000	South Australia	25	34 36	36¼ 36½
60000	Union of London	10	—	25¾
3000	Unity Mutual	50	39 41	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
200000	Crystal Palace	5	2⅜ 2¾	2½
60000	Eastern Steam	15½	—	—
700000	Electric Telegraph	100	93 94	93
70000	English and Australian Cop.	5	1⅜ 1⅝	1½
50000	General Screw Steam	11	6 6½	7¼
200000	London General Omnibus	4	4½ 4¾	4½
40000	National Discount	5	4½	4
40000	Ditto, New	5	5½ 5¾	5¼
50000	National Patent Steam Fuel	1	—	—
25000	North of Europe Steam	17½	13 14	11¾ 11
50000	Oriental Gas	1	1¼ 1⅜	1½
120000	Peel River Land and Mining	5	2½	2¾
30000	Penin. and Oriental Steam	50	66 68	67½
14840	Royal Mail Steam	60	63	60 63
14200	South Australian Land	25	35 37	36
100000	Scottish Australian Invest.	1	1¼	1¼ 1½

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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